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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Gorbachev Sends Greetings to Peace Meeting AA 1
Bovin Examines Outlook for Upcoming Summit AA 2
[IZVESTIYA 11 Aug]
SDI Stands Out as Major Topic of NATO Meeting AA 4
U.S. Nuclear Program 'Undermines' 1972 Treaty AA 4

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Zholkver, Lomeyko, Vasilyev]
Nuclear Test Moratorium CC 1
Helsinki Anniversary CC 3
Third World Debt Crisis CC 5
South Africa Unrest CC 6
'International Situation: Questions and Answers' CC 7
[Kasparov, Kornilov]
Nicu Ceausescu Addresses Moscow Meeting 4 Aug CC 11
[Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA 5 Aug]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Ponomarev Denies USSR Biological Weapons Program A 1
TASS Notes Adelman Address on 'Star Wars' A 1
[Ignatyev]
Kornilov SELSKAYA ZHIZN Remarks on Arms Race Cited A 2
U.S. Uses Soviet 'Threat' as Smokescreen A 2
New Military Bill Intensifies 'State Terrorism' A 3
[Vavilov]
'Tonkin Resolution' Compared to Nicaragua Aid A 4
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Aug]
TASS Analyzes U.S. Polices in Pacific, Far East A 4
Bright Star-85 Meant To Inspire Fear A 6
[Shishkovskiy]
TASS Cites U.S. Official on Ties With PRC A 6
House Agricultural Delegation Arrives 6 Aug A 7
[IZVESTIYA 8 Aug]
Delegation Meets Voss A 7
E. de la Garza Remarks Noted [IZVESITYA] A 7
Leningrad Visit [IZVESTIYA 9 Aug] A 8
Synagogue Council Protests to U.S. Ambassador A 8

CHINA

USSR, PRC Reestablish Trade Union Ties B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Korean Olympic Committees To Meet in Switzerland C 1
Aliyev-Led Delegation To Attend DPRK Celebration C 1
Soviet-Korean Border Agreement Ratified C 1
[IZVESTIYA 8 Aug]
Naval Unit To Visit DPRK for Anniversary C 1
Marshal Petrov Examines U.S.-Japanese Relations C 2
[INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS]
U.S. Continues To Deploy F-16 Aircraft to Japan C 2
[Dmitriyev]
Soviet, Mongolian Foreign Ministry Aides Confer C 3
[IZVESTIYA 8 Aug]

SOUTH ASIA

Akhromeyev Welcomes Indian Army Chief of Staff D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Aug]
Karmal Addresses Afghan Citizens on Elections D 1
Indian-Afghan Cooperation Commission Meets D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Baybakov, Others Welcome Bulgaria's Filipov F 1
Tikhonov, Filipov Speeches F 1
Talks Held; Filipov Departs F 2
Shevardnadze Greets CSSR's Chnoupek on Birthday F 3
[CTK]
Supreme Soviet Award F 3
[Prague]

WESTERN EUROPE

Moscow Treaty Anniversary Noted in East, West G 1
Gorbachev, Brandt Telegrams G 1
Government Congratulations to FRG G 2
Ministry Telegram to Genscher G 2
Kohl Message to leaders G 3
FRG President Greets Gromyko G 3
Genscher Statement G 3
Genscher Note to Shevardnadze G 4
Brandt Article Quoted G 5
[PRAVDA 8 Aug]
Present Status Examined G 5
[Portugalov in Hamburg DIE ZEIT 9 Aug]
Maltsev Confers in Denmark on Varied Issues G 8

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Tikhonov, Algerian Prime Minister Hold Talks H 1
TASS Notes End of Emergency Arab Summit H 1
Results of Arab Summit Reviewed [Timoshkin] H 1
U.S., Israeli Military Exercises Considered H 2
[Olin]
Foreign Ministry 'Source' on Support for Syria H 3
[SANA]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Soviet-Angolan Consultations Continue in Moscow J 1
[IZVESTIYA 9 Aug]
Shevardnadze, Van Dunem Talks J 1
Van Dunem Interviewed, Departs J 2
PRAVDA Reports Plan for Angolan Party Congress J 2
[8 Aug]
ANC Statement on West's S. Africa Contacts Cited J 3
TASS Analyzes U.S., S. Africa Talks in Vienna J 3
[Kulik]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Organizes Terrorism, Abduction in Nicaragua K 1
Ortega Blames U.S. Policy K 1
Cuba Protests Intrusion of U.S. Spy Plane K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA Reports on 6 Months' Economic Results S 1
Ministers Award Prizes on Builders' Day S 1
PRAVDA Complains of Waning Interest in Railroad S 2
[PRAVDA 7 Aug]
Coal Transport Problems, Improvement Viewed S 4
Donbass Rail Measures Mapped S 4
Trains Bottleneck at Ekibastuz S 5
Children's Goods Price Increases Criticized S 5

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cyclones, Floods Sweep Smolensk, Khabarovsk U 1
Floods Threaten Kray Harvest U 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 9 Aug]
Damage of 2 Tajik Earthquakes Assessed U 2
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 8 Aug]
TASS Reports on Cosmonauts Activities in Space U 3

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Honecker Receives New Commander of Soviet Forces [ADN] V 1
Military Prosecutors Discuss Legal Work V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Aug]

GORBACHEV SENDS GREETINGS TO PEACE MEETING

LD091506 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Oslo, August 9 TASS -- Tens of thousands of people today filled the bowl of the Holmenkollen sports complex to reaffirm their resolve to work for peace and disarmament and to demand from states and governments the immediate implementation of the idea of establishing nuclear weapon-free zones.

Participants in the rally enthusiastically responded to a message of greetings of M.S. Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which reads:

"Esteemed participants in the meeting in Holmenkollen,

I welcome your striving to contribute to the joint efforts of all peoples aimed at terminating the arms race that is sweeping the world and at averting the threat of nuclear war. We fully share your preoccupation with the existing complex international situation.

The Soviet Union solidarizes with the slogans advanced by you: 'No to Nuclear Weapons!'" 'For a Nuclear-Free North!', 'For a World Without Weapons and Wars!'.

Our country follows the course of peace and peaceful coexistence, doing everything that depends on it to ensure the security of peoples, to uphold their sacred right to life and peaceful constructive labor. The Soviet foreign policy is completely subordinated to these noble aims.

That is precisely why we resolutely come out in favor of terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it in space, freezing nuclear arsenals, terminating the testing of nuclear weapons and in the final analysis prohibiting and eliminating them, in favor of general and complete disarmament.

However, the threat of nuclear war remains real and that is why it is the imperative need of today to intensify in every way the struggle against nuclear threat, and further to promote cooperation of different social and political forces based on good will in the name of peace.

The attention of your forum is centered on the demand of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. The realization of that demand could become a major step toward ensuring the security of the peoples of your countries and ridding the European Continent of nuclear weapons. As is known, the Soviet Union supports this idea and for its part is prepared to take specific steps in order to translate it into reality.

I wish the participants in the meeting, the entire peace loving public of the countries of northern Europe big successes in their noble efforts in the name of safeguarding world peace."

Numerous envoys of public, political and youth organizations and trade unions, statesmen, and many ordinary people, young and old, members of the numerous detachment of the activists of the peace movement of the Nordic countries, arrived in the Norwegian capital to attend a peace festival.

Posters with the key slogans of the festival -- "Nordic Europe Must be a Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone" and "No To Another Hiroshima" -- were carried by participants in a peace march from the Frogner Stadium through the entire city to Holmenkollen. They chanted, "No to Missiles!" and "Treaty now!"

The festival in Holmenkollen was the final of the wide-ranging events in the framework of a year-long campaign in northern Europe for proclaiming that region a nuclear-free zone.

BOVIN EXAMINES OUTLOOK FOR UPCOMING SUMMIT

PM121011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Aug 85 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[A. Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "On the Distant Approaches to Geneva"]

[Text] There is still quite some time left before the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, but journalists are always in a hurry to take a look at tomorrow or even the day after tomorrow. Many views are being voiced about the influence the November meeting will have on the state of relations between the USSR and the United States and therefore on the course of world politics as a whole. Of course, any views on this subject are Hypothetical. The fundamental possibility of unexpected turns and various surprises obliges them to display caution.

However, there is no doubt that the very fact of acquaintance, personal contacts, and the exchange of opinions is of positive significance. They could create the preconditions for changing the atmosphere of subsequent political exchanges, but they could also fail to do so. The point here is not the "quality" of preparation. Both Moscow and, I believe, Washington are preparing most carefully for the meeting. The point here is the existence (or absence) of the political will to go halfway to meet each other and to outline possible compromises.

Is Washington ready for this? I should very much like to hope so. But unfortunately the Americans are still behaving in a way that does not leave much room for hope.

The USSR has unilaterally halted nuclear explosions. We suggested that the United States join the moratorium and make it bilateral. Of course, in the context of all the problems of disarmament this is a partial solution. But it is a specific one. It is verifiable. It creates conditions for enhancing mutual trust and advancing toward new, broader, goals. But what has happened? The Americans have adopted all-around defense. They do not want to halt nuclear weapons tests. I fear that the categorical rejection of that minimal consensus which is possible today, right now, is not the best way of preparing for the Geneva meeting.

Nor does the "Reagan doctrine," the course toward overt support for reactionary rebellions and the overthrow of legitimate governments, help to intensify mutual understanding. "The duty of Western democratic societies," U.S. Vice President G. Bush asserts, "is to support the forces of freedom throughout the world, whether it be in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, or Nicaragua. The courageous freedom fighters in these countries demonstrate that it is not the students of Marx but rather the followers of Jefferson, Locke, and Burke who will win victory on the crest of history."

A word of explanation. The vice president spoke these words in London, at the International Institute of Strategic Studies. The audience was scholarly and Bush had obviously decided to display his erudition. But somehow the result was not very successful. The Englishman Edmund Burke was an ardent champion of the French bourgeois revolution and consequently of the ideas for which Thomas Jefferson, the author of the American Declaration of Independence, struggled. Also clearly taken in vain is the name of the great English philosopher John Locke, of whose works Bush can scarcely have read a line.

They say the dead have no shame. But the living should still be ashamed to rank the hold-out Pol Pot gangs or the Afghan dushmans as "followers" of Jefferson, who incidentally, was sentenced to death by King George III of England for demanding freedom for America without, fortunately, knowing that America would become the stifler of freedom.

Washington politicians can sympathize with anyone they like; in the past there have been Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee, Franco and Salazar, Batista and Somoza, and now Pinochet, Savimbi, the "contras," and so forth. But the United States has no right to arm and train killers and bandits and interfere in sovereign states' affairs. Any attempts to arrogate this right and to don the uniform of international gendarme cannot but meet with resolute opposition from the Soviet Union. This is worth thinking about on the eve of Geneva, if there is a desire not to leave empty-handed.

I repeat, we want to negotiate and reach an agreement. We are seeking to understand America's interests and concerns. But we have the right to count on reciprocity. We also have our interests and concerns. And one gets the impression that Washington is inclined to forget that.

And one more important factor. When one reads some foreign articles it is as though all Soviet foreign policy were focused on Soviet-U.S. relations. This is a long way from the true state of affairs. Naturally, we are fully aware of the importance of relations between the USSR and the United States for our two countries and for the international community as a whole. But the Soviet Union's foreign policy interests encompass an incomparably broader range of problems and perspectives.

First of all, mention should be made of European problems and European perspectives. The Geneva meeting will be preceded by a visit to Paris. The thrust of our European policy is the continuation of the Helsinki process. There have been many difficulties and there are many difficulties, but in Europe factors of peace and cooperation undoubtedly outweigh factors of war and confrontation. This was shown by the jubilee meeting of foreign ministers in the Finnish capital.

Speaking in Helsinki, French External Relations Minister R. Dumas said: "Europe cannot give a monopoly on the discussion of questions of its security to the two superpowers, however influential and desirable meetings between them may be." The minister was right. The voice of Europe advocating security -- that is, disarmament -- must be heard more loudly.

In Vienna and in Stockholm there are opportunities for emerging from the impasse and finding mutually acceptable solutions. What is preventing this? I shall not give a full list of the obstacles but shall highlight just one: the delaying influence of forces outside Europe. This comment is by no means aimed at causing the United States and West Europe to quarrel, as the Soviet Union is often suspected of doing.

No, we do not want to cause allies to quarrel (indeed, they are quarreling even without our assistance). We want our European neighbors to use their transatlantic influence to, so to speak, improve the political culture of their ally across the ocean. After all, the latter, who regards Europe as a possible theater of military operations, is jeopardizing Europe's existence.

In general the continuation of the Helsinki process demands the intensification of Europe's constructive, stabilizing role in world politics and East-West relations.

You only have to take a further look at a geographical map to realize that the Soviet Union is vitally interested in enhancing political stability in Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Traditionally friendly Soviet-Indian ties are "working" toward this. The normalization of relations with China is of importance to our country. We are counting on overcoming the decline in relations with Japan. Here the Soviet Union's Asian and Pacific policy is fundamentally opposed to setting itself the task of undermining U.S. positions in this region. The certain degree of resistance to U.S. actions and influence is merely the inevitable reaction to the anti-Soviet orientation of U.S. strategy, no more. Security in Asia and the Pacific can be safeguarded only as a result of cooperation among all interested states, without exception and on an equitable basis.

It is fashionable at present to speak of mutual dependence in the economy. There is also mutual dependence in politics. The improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations will have beneficial influence on the world political climate and will promote the solution of international problems on a global scale. It is from that viewpoint that the Soviet Union is looking at the forthcoming Geneva summit.

On the other hand, if Geneva does not become a turning point in the development of Soviet-U.S. relations, that will mean the difficulties will remain on the path of the resurrection of detente, on the path of disarmament, and that a period fraught with crisis situations will continue. But the world political process is multifaceted. And positive changes in other avenues of Soviet foreign policy, the intensification of European cooperation, the growth of political stability in Asia, and the development of the Soviet Union's mutually advantageous relations with the states of all continents will sooner or later also help to return Soviet-U.S. relations to their normal channel. Of course, we prefer a more direct, quicker path. For that, we agreed to Geneva. But not everything depends on us.

SDI STANDS OUT AS MAJOR TOPIC OF NATO MEETING

LD101043 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 10 TASS -- Ronald Reagan's "star wars" project is the major topic of a five-day debate at the North Atlantic assembly's session to be held in San Francisco in autumn, says a press release for foreign journalists, issued by the U.S. Information Agency.

More than 200 members of parliaments and legislative assemblies of all NATO member countries are expected to attend the session. The press release admits the possibility of differences flaring up at the session even among Washington's closest allies during the consideration of the White House's decision to set up a large-scale anti-missile defence system in outer space.

Lieutenant-General James Abrahamson, head of the Pentagon's Strategic Defence Initiative organization, Kenneth Adelman, director of the government's Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, other highly-placed officials in the administration and the Department of Defence of the United States will be sent to San Francisco to try and brainwash the Western Europeans into accepting the "star wars" plan.

U.S. NUCLEAR PROGRAM 'UNDERMINES' 1972 TREATY

LD071920 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 7 Aug 85

[From "The Way We See It" program]

[Text] Mr (Joe Summers), of (Belmore), New Jersey, United States, asks: Does the Soviet Union have a space defense system?

The reply is provided by Vladimir Kozyakov of our staff, and here's what he writes:

The Soviet Union does not have a space-based antiballistic missile defense system, and this was recently officially stated yet again by Soviet Marshal Akhromeyev. Whenever U.S. representatives try to accuse the USSR of creating such a system and violating the treaty on limiting antiballistic missile defense systems, they only come out with general declarations or resort to crude falsifications. For instance, the U.S. side is speculating on the issue of the Soviet radar station being erected in the vicinity of the city of Krasnoyarsk. A concocted argument was projected alleging that it's a station for an early warning of missile attacks, and for that reason should not be located in the Krasnoyarsk area, but on the periphery of the Soviet Union's territory and with outward orientation, something that's required by Article 6 of the ABM Treaty. But in reality that station has nothing in common with the system for an early warning of missile attack. The station is intended solely for tracking objects in space, and the United States side was told that time and again.

The United States accuses the Soviet Union of testing for antimissile purposes [word indistinct] the ABM defense systems that are allowed. Through such allegations official Washington is trying to prove that the USSR, in violation of the treaty, is getting ready to create an ABM defense system covering all its territory. But these allegations have repeatedly been refuted. So why then is the United States so persistently trying to accuse the Soviet Union of all kinds of sins and, in these attempts, is ready to resort to crude falsifications?

The men in Washington need slander against the USSR so as to shield their own plans for setting up a wide-scale antiballistic missile defense system with elements of space-basing. It's precisely the United States that's taken the overt line of undermining the understandings reached earlier. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has stated that if the United States research proves the possibility of setting up an up-to-date defense system with elements of space-basing, the ABM treaty will have to be circumvented and reviewed.

In a document, submitted by the Soviet Embassy to the U.S. State Department in February 1985, it was pointed out that the United States has long taken a line of undermining the 1972 treaty signed for all times. That document is regarded as an obstacle by the politicians who aspire to militarize space in an attempt to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and ensure a first-strike potential, a shield from under which it would be possible to deal a nuclear strike.

The United States is already testing space weapon components; for instance, in June, during the flight of the space shuttle Discovery. New systems of antimissile defense are being tested that involve the use of a special warhead on two stages of the Minuteman ballistic missile. In violation of the treaty, the United States is working to develop mobile ABM defense system radar stations which is forbidden by the above-mentioned document.

The list of violations could go on and on, and all these are real facts, unlike the groundless accusations that U.S. representatives are making against the Soviet Union.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD112108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 11 Aug 85

["International Observers Roundtable" with Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, writer on international affairs; Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vasilyev, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Africa; Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer]

Nuclear Test Moratorium

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades! Last week in international life was notable for an important event: The unilateral moratorium by the Soviet Union on all underground explosions came into force. The timing of this major new peace initiative by our country was most symbolic, for it was precisely in that week that two dark dates in world history were marked: the 40th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Understandably, the decision by the Soviet Union to halt all nuclear explosions had the widest possible positive response in Japan, which suffered the horrors of the atomic raids. Here I would note in particular the reaction of the Japanese organizations of atomic bomb victims, who were very satisfied with the message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev that stressed that the Soviet people, who lost 20 million people during World War II, are fully resolved to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

Many statesmen, public figures and prominent scientists are now calling on the other nuclear powers, first and foremost the United States, to follow the example of the Soviet Union and end underground explosions, which would enable the highly dangerous atomic arms race to be stopped.

I think that all these problems occupied an important place, too, at the anniversary meeting last week in Helsinki of the participants in the all-European conference. You took part in that meeting, Vladimir Borisovich. What were your impressions?

[Lomeyko] Yes, you know just on the eve of the opening of the anniversary meeting in Helsinki all the participants learned of the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on the introduction of the unilateral moratorium by the Soviet Union on all nuclear explosions. Many of the delegates stressed in their very first speeches that if the United States were to support this unilateral step by the Soviet Union, other nuclear powers might follow, which would lay the path to a complete ban on nuclear explosions. I witnessed how the journalists literally bombarded U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz with questions about the American attitude to the Soviet proposal when he arrived in Helsinki. Many of them could not conceal their surprise when he literally rejected the proposal out of hand, not even having taken the trouble to study it.

On the other hand, the attempt by the U.S. representative to put forward, as a counterproposal, an invitation for Soviet specialists to attend a nuclear test in Nevada brought only skeptical smiles to the faces of many observers. Even among the closest allies of the United States one could hear bewildered questions. What comparison is there between these two completely different approaches? Moscow proposes that nuclear explosions be ended, while the United States invites people to watch while they are being continued. Instead of banning the evil, they aim to give it prominence and, to boot, in the presence of the people it is aimed against.

[Zholkver] There was, however, the argument -- and I don't know whether it was brought up in Helsinki, but I have seen it in numerous articles in the U.S. press and in statements by U.S. representatives -- that this issue comes up against the problem of verification. If there are representatives there, they say, and they bring their instruments with them, then it will be possible, they say, to verify whether or not nuclear tests are being carried out. U.S. scientists themselves, though, stress that national facilities for detection are at such a high level that it is possible to verify not only the fact that a nuclear explosion has taken place, but also its strength.

[Lomeyko] You know, that, one may say, is the core of the American argument -- the stress on the problem of verification. But -- and you have already mentioned the opinion of U.S. scientists -- it must be said that many prominent specialists, including Finnish ones, share that opinion. For example, I was there when (Illoniemi), deputy director of the Tampere Institute for research into problems of peace and conflict, said that today's equipment enables nuclear explosions to be observed without being there on site. And here is the opinion of yet another specialist -- Korhonen, director of the Seismology Center of Helsinki University. He pointed out that in addition to the national detection facilities there is the increasingly effective international network of control and seismological information exchange which includes, among others, information centers in Moscow, Washington, and Stockholm. So if one approaches this question seriously, without any touch of propaganda, one can always come to agreement quite easily. The most important thing is missing: the political will and the desire on the part of the United States. That, in fact, is the essence of the problem, that is where the problem lies.

[Zholkver] And in general, of course, this is not a bilateral or a trilateral problem, but a problem for the whole world, a problem for all mankind, if one may put it that way. Isn't that so, Aleksey Mikhaylovich?

[Vasilyev] Yes, and the problem concerns not just the nuclear countries but countries that do not possess nuclear weapons. The problem of struggling against nuclear weapons concerns all the developing countries. Everyone knows that the ecological consequences of a thermounclear war would be catastrophic for those countries, even if not a single nuclear bomb exploded on their territory. There would be the well-known phenomenon of the nuclear winter, as it is called, threatening the destruction -- the freezing to death, so to speak -- of human civilization. That is why the decision by the Soviet leadership to put a moratorium on tests gave rise to a positive reaction in many of the developing countries. Here it is appropriate to recall the words of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, who said that we must not forget the victims of Hiroshima while human awareness exists and while mankind expresses alarm over the destiny of his civilization.

[Zholkver] I must say, however, that different opinions are also voiced. I saw an interview given by Weinberger, the head of the U.S. war department. He was asked: If you had to take the decision 40 years ago, would you have dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima? Weinberger replied: Yes, I would have given the order. And you know I think that it is not only the moral aspect of this that is important. The whole point appears to be that although they dropped the bombs on Japanese cities, the idea of it was not just against Japan: The design was to secure global domination throughout the world for the United States, and it was aimed to a considerable degree against the Soviet Union. Just remember Potsdam, when it became known that the United States had carried out its first atomic weapon test, and Truman write in his diary: This thing will enable us to talk differently to the Russians. That is whom it was aimed against.

[Vasilyev] Many historians have written, both recently and in the past, that in practice the atomic bombs used against Japan were the first action of the cold war, which started at that time.

[Zholkver] And also the results of archive research by a Japanese professor, (?Mikio Kaku) have just been published. In the archieves of New York University this scientist found documents confirming that the U.S. Administration headed by President Truman was hatching plans at the end of August 1946 for the atomic bombing of the Soviet Union. It wasn't carried out, but only because initially, according to the documents, Washington had only seven atomic bombs, which was not enough; then, as everyone knows, the Soviet Union took countermeasures. But after that, plans were drawn up to use nuclear weapons against China, against Korea, and against Vietnam. So this was connected with the global designs of the aggressive circles of imperialism. That was in the past, but now and, in a sense, in the future it is connected with similar plans to switch the arms race to space.

[Lomeyko] I would say that the psychology of the atomic fist which manifested itself in August 1945, and the claim to hegemony with the help of the new miracle weapon, as they pictured it at that time in America, has made itself felt up to the present day. You see, in point of fact, it lies at the root of all the U.S. Administration's negative replies to all the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at destroying nuclear weapons. What we see today -- that is, the American side's refusal to support the Soviet Union's proposal -- is infact determined by just one thing, an unwillingness to ban nuclear explosions which give the Pentagon the opportunity to perfect and modify nuclear weapons and to create new types of this weaponry, in order to further continue the nuclear arms race.

Helsinki Anniversary

[Zholkver] This is a course toward an attempt to gain military superiority, but this goes against both the spirit and letter of Helsinki, where the talk was about peaceful coexistence between states. Let's go back to the jubilee Helsinki meeting. Can one nonetheless say, despite this aggressive imperialist course, as some people in the West State, that detente is dead and buried and there can be no return to it? It seems to me, Vladimir Borisovich, that Helsinki nonetheless testifies differently.

[Lomeyko] We can talk about this today with a great deal of certainty. Those who spent these jubilee days in the Finlandia Hall at sessions devoted to the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act were able to come to the conclusion, the main conclusion, that the spirit and cause of Helsinki are alive and are developing further, despite, of course, very great difficulties. This is also worth mentioning because before Helsinki there was no shortage of pessimistic evaluations, predictions that nothing would be achieved there, and that the meeting would hardly take place in the spirit of Helsinki.

But I must say that one can talk about the fact that this meeting was useful and important, and it confirmed the vitality of the principles of the all-European conference. Naturally the question arises: On what are these conclusions based? I could give three arguments here. The first is the very fact that the ministers of all 35 states were gathered in Helsinki. Second, despite the fact that of course they came to this meeting in various frames of mind -- and there is not need for deception here -- Helsinki has never been a favorite, for example, across the ocean, and if they are continuing over there to look after it, as the phrase goes, then it is only in order to be well received in the all-European house and not to leave their West European allies unsupervised, so to speak, and naturally, in order to deliver their reprimands, and so on.

Despite that, the overwhelming majority of representatives of participant countries at the sessions themselves spoke out in support of the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, as laid down in the Final Act.

Talking about the spirit which prevailed in Finland during these jubilee days, I would also like to draw attention to the fact that delegates paid great attention to the speech by the Soviet delegation head, Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs. The overwhelming majority focused attention on the calm, well-balanced tone of the Soviet speech, with its sober evaluations of the 10-year period and our country's undoubted interest in developing all the positive things which were achieved and overcoming the barriers and difficulties, on the path to cooperation on the European continent.

Not one of the participants -- and I stress this -- cast doubt on the value of the Helsinki accords, and this shows that the meeting, despite all of the complexity and tension of the international situation, revealed that the forces gravitating towards cooperation dominate the separatist forces, the forces of confrontation.

The third argument is that the attempts of individual representatives to speak out from other, confrontational positions, to pull out individual clauses of the Final Act, and set them off against the whole document were rejected. Attempts to lecture other countries, for example in the field of human rights, by representatives of countries who themselves do not observe all the main human rights positions, were not supported by the majority of the participants. This also testifies to the fact that the overall mood, the inclination towards cooperation and dialogue, towards having done with the spirit of confrontation, turned out to be stronger.

[Zholkver] Yes, and naturally, the position of our country here is quite definite. It was stressed once more at the latest session of the Politburo that the Helsinki meeting was an important event not only of European but also of international significance; it confirmed the vitality of the principles of the Final Act, promoted the development of positive tendencies in relations between European states and acted to give them steady progress. At the moment there is a special need to multiply the efforts of all participant states both on a multilateral and a bilateral basis, in the interests of peace and security of the peoples.

I have seen some statements made since the end of the Helsinki meeting. In particular, there is an interesting interview with FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher, in SPIEGEL, in which he says that he believes in the possibility of a new stage in the policy of detente, although in the same SPIEGEL there is a statement by Strauss to the effect that not in the near future, nor in the long term does he see departure points for the start of a new stage in the policy of detente. This gave the SPIEGEL correspondent grounds for asking the question: Who determines the policy of the FRG, Strauss or Genscher? This question is doubly important since the 15th anniversary of the concluding of the Moscow Treaty between the Soviet Union and the FRG will be marked tomorrow. This treaty in 1970 was in fact one of the landmarks on the road to Helsinki.

[Lomeyko] In the Soviet Union an undoubtedly positive appraisal of the Moscow Treaty pertains; it was one of the cornerstones of the European edifice of detente, and it laid down the bases for normal relations, relations of businesslike cooperation, and for the expansion of contacts along various lines.

Another matter is that we cannot disregard those dangerous tendencies which in recent years, beginning with the end of the 1970's, began to manifest themselves in the policy of the FRG, and especially the principal fact of significance: the deployment of American first-strike missiles on West German soil. It cannot be explained by any kind of subterfuge, for after all West Germans know better than many other people what war is, and it was necessary to make every effort not to let a new threat arise from West German soil. And another fact: Concern arises not only in the Soviet Union but in Europe over statements by leading figures in Bonn which virtually support the American Administration's "star wars." Obviously one cannot win laurels by this route for the development of cooperation, trust, and normal relations in Europe.

Third World Debt Crisis

[Zholkver] Yes, and not only in Europe. You see the problems which were discussed in Helsinki, the problems of normal sovereign relations between states and their widespread mutually beneficial cooperation. These problems have the most direct relation to the countries of the so-called Third World, where they are waging a difficult, persistent struggle for the establishment of a new and just order in international relations, first and foremost in international economic relations. For these countries the resolution of their enormous foreign debt problems has, first, and foremost, special significance. In your institute, Aleksey Mikhaylovich, these problems are probably reviewed in detail.

[Vasilyev] That is quite correct. How can one talk about a new international economic order or about a movement toward one when the developing countries' economies are being virtually bled white under pressure, aided by the burden of debt. Let us remember that the developing countries' debts have reached an astronomical level -- $800 billion. According to other data it is approaching $1 trillion. Foreign debt is a cancerous tumor produced by capitalism, which can only be removed by an operation. I see no other solution. These are the words of Cuban leader Fidel Castro and he pronounced them, appropriately enough, at a conference to discuss the foreign debts of the developing countries, particularly Latin America. We are talking about more than $350 billion; scientists at our institute estimate that for Africa, it is a matter of $120-158 billion.

[Zholkver] I have never seen the figure $170 billion!

[Vasilyev] Well, there are various ways of calculating it, but in any case the main point is that a continent which is suffering from hunger, drought, and an economic crisis resulting from its colonial legacy, is being bled white. Africa is spending almost one-quarter of its incoming currency from overall exports just to service the debt, to use an economic term; in other words just in paying back the interest and a portion of the capital lent. Naturally, in such circumstances, this precludes any question of normal economic development. I have just mentioned Fidel Castro's speech and I would like to note that the Cuban leader voiced what the leaders of even capitalist oriented Asian, African, and Latin American countries think, but sometimes decline to say. The Cuban leader justly stated that the creditor countries have already recouped, in all kinds of ways, the capital given as loans. For a long time they have been robbing and still continue to rob the peoples of the developing countries, thereby growing fantastically rich on their national resources.

[Zholkver] Yes, and here is an interesting fact taken from very recent history. You, Aleksey Mikhaylovich, said that 25 percent of export income is spent on repaying debts. When Peru's new president Alan Garcia, who has just taken up office, announced that his government intends to pay only 10 percent of its export income on debt repayment in the future, it caused a storm of indignation in Washington.

The U.S. Ambassador in Lima presented himself to representatives of Peru's new government and stated that the United States is henceforth ending all kinds of aid to Peru, and that until Peru fully repays its previous crushing debt to the United States it will not receive a single cent. This caused indignation in Latin America. At a meeting the presidents of Panama, Uruguay, and Colombia in Cartagena they said that this one example alone shows the insatiable nature of the new colonialism, of U.S. colonialism in Latin America.

[Lomeyko] There is yet another important aspect of this issue: the fact that, despite the acute problems of famine and disease, the unsolved development structures, and the debts of Third World countries, they are spending an ever larger share of their means on the arms race. I would like to focus attention on the fact that the imperialist powers are consciously dragging the developing countries into this expensive and, for them, absurd process. There are figures which show for example that the developing countries' arms imports are growing even faster than their total military expenditure; in other words that military equipment is being foisted upon them under various pretexts. Of course, the situation is not quite that simple: there are natural defense requirements, especially in countries subject to open aggression from, for example, South Africa.

[Vasilyev] You are quite right to point this out, Vladimir Borishovich. The thing is that the arms race in Africa is whipped up both by local conflicts which escalate, and by the fact that arms are, of course, needed for legitimate defense. We understand the position of a number of front-line states which do not wish to become helpless victims of the apartheid regime, which constantly carries out aggression against them. Many people's attention has been drawn to events both inside and around the Republic of South Africa [RSA].

South Africa Unrest

To take the aggression itself, both the acts in Angola and the activities of the gangs of the so-called Mozambican National Resistance in Mozambique, are inspired by the RSA. Take, for example, the gangsterish foray by a specially trained detachment from the RSA into the Angolan province of Cabinda, where they attempted to blow up oil installations. Incidentally, Americans work there and the oil is extracted by American companies under an agreement with the Angolans.

By doing this, Pretoria hoped on the one hand, to raise the prestige of its creature, the National Union for the Total Indepence of Angola [UNITA] organization, by attributing the act to it, and, on the other hand, to show those same Americans that they should not cooperate or have economic links with Angola.

[Lomeyko] Just the other day there was a visit to the Soviet Union by an Angolan delegation heded by Van Dunem, secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Labor Party and minister for foreign relations, during which the Angolan comrades said that the provocation is on many levels, so to speak. They are not only counting on inflicting direct and enormous economic damage on Angola itself and on raising, as you correctly said, the prestige of these UNITA gangs, but attempting to complicate, if not to wreck preparations for the meeting of foreign affairs ministers...

[Vasilyev, interrupting]... of the nonaligned countries...

[Lomeyko, interrupting] Yes, which...

[Vasilyev, interruping]... which is to be held in Luanda.

They wanted to show by this, that Luanda cannot, so to speak, pursue an independent international course and in this way to undermine Angola's prestige. But they were unsuccessful.

[Zholkver] Yes, this is really one manifestation of the policy of state terrorism, financed, encouraged and directed not only by Pretoria, but by Pretoria's constructive ally, Washington. For it is a fact that, even at the present time, when monstrous crimes are being committed against the RSA's black population, when people, including teenagers, are being shot at point-blank range by the racists...

[Vasilyev, interrupting] When death squads like those in Latin America are in action destroying opposition leaders.

[Zholkver] Yes, Washington announces there will be no change in U.S. policy toward the RSA and that the policy of constructive engagement is to continue.

You know, it seems to me that the events in and around the RSA, complicated though they be, nonetheless confirm one distinct truth: No matter how savage the repression to which the forces of yesterday, the forces of reaction and imperialism, resort, the peoples struggling for their freedom and social progress are invincible. This is vividly demonstrated by heroic revolutionary Nicaragua, by fighting Salvador, by the peoples of Arab countries struggling against Israeli occupation and by the people of Afghanistan, who are rebuffing imperialism's undeclared war. There have been many examples of active solidarity with this anti-imperialist struggle and the worldwide movement in defense of peace over the past week, both in our country -- we have already mentioned the Angolan delegation's visit -- and in other countries. This movement will be the stronger the broader the composition of its participants is and the more cohesive its ranks.

On that we shall end our roundtable discussion. Thank you, comrades, for taking part, and thank you, comrade listeners, for your attention. All the best.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD092132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Aug 85

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, presented by All-Union Radio foreign affairs commentator Pavel Kasparov, with TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Excerpt] [Kasparov] We are continuing to acquaint you, esteemed listeners, with books on topical international subjects. Not too long ago we introduced you to the book "New Thinking in the Nuclear Age" [Novoye Myshleniye v Yadernyy Vek], written by Anatoliy Gromyko and Vladimir Lomeyko. Many of you gave a positive appraisal of this initiative of ours, and recommended that we return to it as often as possible. In particular, our regular listeners Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Tyutrin from the town of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Moscow Oblast, the Shcherbina family, from the village of Sedanka, in Kamchatka, Vladimir Grigoryevich Merkulov of Leningrad, and many others have written to us about this. We are complying with this request.

Today our visitor is Yuriy Kornilov, one of the authors of a new book published by Politizdat publishing house, with the title "How a Conspiracy Is Made" [Kal Delayetsya Zagovor]. Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov is a TASS political observer.

In this book, which is of a documentary nature, he demonstrates with specific examples and facts how the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO prepared their undeclared psychological war against socialist Poland, and how they are unleashing ideological sabotage against other socialist states, and above all against the USSR. Over to you, Yuriy Emmanuilovich.

[Kornilov] We have already said today that the world is continuing to discuss extensively and welcome the important new initiative from the Soviet side. We have also talked about the fact that all the indications are that Washington has not even taken the trouble to seriously examine the Soviet initiative. The teletype had scarcely had time to tell the world about this proposal, when an administration spokesman issued the standard statement that the Soviet initiative was allegedly aimed at freezing Soviet superiority.

This fabrication about the USSR's striving to achieve military superiority is not new. Furthermore, it is one which fairly sets one's teeth on edge. But the opponents of disarmament could evidently invent nothing better. By repeating this story, its authors yet again confirmed one thing only: namely that concoctions, disinformation, and even out-and-out slander today form one of the main weapons in the hands of those imperialist circles, who, expressing the interests and wishes of the military-industrial complex, of the arms-kings, are not striving for detente, but act in a diametrically opposite direction.

[Kasparov] Yuriy Emmanuilovich, can one say that the psychological war unleashed by U.S. ruling circles against socialism and the forces of peace and progress has now been elevated in Washington to the level of state policy?

[Kornilov] Without any doubt. The scale of this war and the urgency of ideological sabotage against socialism are evidenced, for example, by these facts: In only 1 year Washington has inspired over 30 antisocialist propaganda campaigns. At present the United States is spending billions of dollars annually on the requirements of propaganda abroad, and over 350,000 people, no less, are employed in this sphere.

It is typical that the basic directions and parameters of the noisy anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns are directly laid down today in those self-same upper echelons of power in Washington where the guiding principles of the U.S. and NATO aggressive foreign policy are drafted -- in the White House and the Pentagon, the U.S. State Department, and the CIA.

[Kasparov] Yuriy Emmanuilovich, we receive many letters from our listeners asking virtually the same question: Who is implementing the programs drafted at the top level in Washington?

[Kornilov] I would answer that question this way: The defamation headquarters, in a way, and the main mouthpiece of Washington's foreign-policy propaganda today is the United States Information Agency, called USIA for short. Its establishment comprises over 8,000 staff. Its budget is over $970 million for 1986, which is 20 percent higher than in the previous year. It has over 200 departments in 125 countries of the world. Such is the international network of this agency which is conducting mass defamation attacks on socialism.

The USIA was born of the cold war, notes Sorensen, the well-known U.S. specialist on propaganda matters, in his book The World War. Most of the staff of the agency are reared in this spirit, he writes, and this really is so.

Washington allocates a role of special importance to the radio war against sovereign states, above all, socialist states. The U.S. ruling circles spare no expense to step up and modernize the Voice of America, which operates under the aegis of USIA. In recent times alone, new offices of this foreign, transatlantic voice have been established in Geneva, Rome, and Islamabad, and $1 billion has been allocated for its reequiping.

Maintaining the provocative espionage Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe radio-centers, which are entranched in Munich, West Germany, has already cost the U.S. taxpayer more than $1 billion. Not long ago, in May, these American poisoners of the airwaves were joined by another. From Florida a radio station blasphemously named Radio Marti began broadcasting against socialist Cuba. The main task of this brainchild of the CIA and USIA, established in the image and likeness of the pirate radio stations in Munich, is to disseminate disinformation about the policies of the Cuban Government, blacken the reality of Cuba, and attempt to sow among the Cuban population a mood of distrust and dissatisfaction. The department headed by Mister Wick, the boss of USIA, allocated over $11 million in the 1985-86 fiscal year for the work of the provocateurs of the new radio center, which, like Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, is staffed mainly by counterrevolutionaries, traitors, and criminals. Gonzalez, a U.S. congressman, described the Florida subversion center as the electronic equivalent of the U.S. armed invasion of the Bay of Pigs.

[Kasparov] I would like you to touch on the main directions of imperialist propaganda against the countries of socialism.

[Kornilov] The main task of USIA and its ilk is propaganda backup for Washington's aggressive military-strategic designs and hegemonist and international actions; disseminating hostility and hatred for socialism; and attempts to undermine national liberation movements and intimidate peace-champions. Particular efforts are made to touch up the facade of the United States itself, which looks unattractive. To carry out this program, a range of propaganda stereotypes has been worked out, which insistently, again and again roll out through the channels of USIA, and of the Western radio voices. Lie number one, of course, is the lie about the mythical Soviet threat. Literally not a day goes by without the Western reader, viewer, or radio listener being showered with a stream of all sorts of figures and so-called data intended to confirm that the USSR supposedly is a threat to the West. The U.S. President in his speeches and statements scares us with this nonexistent threat, including in the traditional message on the state of the union. Defense Secretary Weinberger expatiates about the imagined aggressive intentions of the USSR. The whole gigantic machine of U.S.-NATO propaganda is aimed at whipping up just such fables. These inventions, which set one's teeth on edge, have been, not by chance of course, served up in an especially powerful stream precisely over the recent past, when the U.S. Congress approved the military budget, unprecedented in the whole of U.S. history, exceeding $300 billion. And the Washington administration, as has already been said, under all sorts of invented and untrue pretexts, rejects the new Soviet initiative, which has received such a broad and positive reaction on every continent.

Over the recent period, in the stream of fabrications being invented and whipped up by the initiators of the psychological war, one can see with increasing clarity a sort of, quote, new emphasis. While remaining silent on the unarguable achievements of our country, and shamelessly speculating on the difficulties and problems of our economic growth, the bourgeois ideologists are trying to drum into the heads of the Western observer the nonsensical theory that supposedly communism was almost defeated in the struggle between the two systems. And the same Voice of America, quoting the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, clearly presenting wishes for deeds, went so far as to allege that the socialist countries are almost changing over to the method of free enterprise.

Well, what can one say about that? I think that first and foremost one can and must say one thing: In trying to blacken socialism, the transatlantic Sovietologists, their pupils, and their instigators are stubbornly remaining silent about the antipopular essence of capitalism, its acutest antagonistic contradictions, and its inability to eradicate economic and social inequalities. On the other hand, they remain fully silent also about the real facts and data allowing a comparism of the condition and rates of development of the economies of the socialist countries on the one hand and of the capitalist ones on the other.

But it is well known, for example, that in the 1971-1983 period that national income produced in the Soviet Union increase by 82 percent, the volume of industrial output by 98 percent, and productivity of social labor by 61 percent. In the United States, the corresponding figures amounted to only 42, 37, and 22 percent. These are the facts, and, as they say, you can't get away from the facts. I would also add the following to what has been said: The organizers of ideological subversion are literally bending over backwards trying to depict imperialist America as some sort of state of general prosperity, almost a bulwark of democracy.

But what is in fact hidden behind this? What are the social models, so to speak, which Washington is trying to foist onto other countries and peoples? These models are widely known. I shall recall only a few of them. In the United States, which is indeed the richest country in the capitalist world, there are over 8 million wholly unemployed, 35 million citizens living below the official poverty line, 20 million people suffering from malnourishment, over 3 million without a roof over their heads, and over 100,000 people who each year die prematurely because of occupational diseases. The raging of racism, the growth in crime, unprecedented even from the United States itself, the rot of corruption; here are some more brushstrokes in the portrait of prosperous America, which is painted in such rosy hues in the publications of USIA and the radio station Voice of America, which it controls.

Today we have every grounds for saying that our class enemy, in trying if not to crowd, then at least to loosen socialism is aiming to achieve more and more coordination in implementing his subversive actions; he is laying stress on long-term propaganda actions. Imperialist propaganda in general has never distinguished itself by special cleanliness. But now it has beaten all its own records for lies and slander, pharisaism and fabrications. One can talk with complete certainty about a turnaround to frontal attack on Marxism-Leninism and on real socialism, to so-called black propaganda, to spiritual, ideological terrorism. This naturally calls people to vigilance.

Speaking one time at a ceremony on the occasion of the inauguration of the USIA-controlled so-called fund in support of democracy, the U.S. President stated that since Americans, as he put it, are the inheritors of the Yankee traders, who were billiant at selling their goods, Washington should be just as clever in selling the principles of American democracy. And in this matter, as Reagan stressed, it will not take a back seat. And the latter-day crusaders from USIA and other Western centers of psychological subversion are indeed not taking a back seat. But the goods they are offering are of deliverately poor quality, more accurately, rotten. And there are less and less people willing to bite this rotten bait.

[Kasparov] Thank you, Yuriy Emmanuilovich.

NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES MOSCOW MEETING 4 AUG

AU071003 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 5 Aug 85 p 6

[Excerpt] Moscow, 4 Aug (AGERPRES) -- Comrade Nicu Ceausecu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] of the SR of Romania attended a meeting of the first secretaries of central committees of socialist countries' youth organizations, held in Moscow on 3 August. During the meeting, questions regarding the development of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students and aspects of the international youth and student movement were discussed.

Taking the floor during the meeting, the first secretary of the UCY Central Committee addressed friendly greetings to the participants on behalf of the UCY of Romania. The speaker pointed out that the festival, an important event organized within the framework of the International Youth Year, is an activity which through its content, aims, and participation is meant to highlight the young generation's new resources and capacities in the struggle for peace, disarmament, freedom, independence, democracy, and progress. It was stressed that today more than ever before it is necessary to achieve and consolidate the action unity of youth and its organizations of various political, philosophical, ideological, and religious orientations involved in the struggle against economic and social anachronisms and for building a better and more just world on our planet. At the same time, it was pointed out that greater effort should be made to attract ever broader forces of today's young generation toward this struggle. It was stressed that the message addressed by the participants in the festival would enjoy a strong response among youth everywhere, which is engaged in marking the International Youth Year.

Further, the speaker pointed out that the UCY of Romania is determined to continuously act to expand cooperation with revolutionary, progressive, and democratic youth everywhere and to take an active part in the international youth and student movement. In this context great significance is being attached to developing relations of friendship with youth organizations of all socialist countries, making a major contribution to continuously increasing the prestige of socialism throughout the world, and to achieving the unity and cohesion of socialist countries. At the same time, it was reasserted that the UCY, in keeping with Romanian party and state foreign policy, will develop relations of friendship and cooperation with youth organizations of various political orientations and beliefs. In this respect, the observance of the International Youth Year provides new and broad opportunities, all the more so as the objectives of this event can and should generate extensive international cooperation.

In the afternoon of the same day, the youth delegation of the SR of Romania, which had participated in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, returned to Romania.

PONOMAREV DENIES USSR BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS PROGRAM

LD121300 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has floated another anti-Soviet falsehood. It claims that the USSR is running a major biological weapons program, apparently including genetic experiments. The Washington politicians seem to need these absurd allegations to lessen the shock made on T.V. viewers by a program aired by British television late last week. It showed how upon the end of the Second World War the U.S. authorities had exploited Japanese scientists who had conducted on prisoners of war biological experiments which resulted in the death of their subjects. Those inhuman "scientists" were members of special "Unit 731" of the Kwantung Army, who were working on bacteriological weapons.

Paying for the information obtained from them, the American authorities did not put on trial the leading speicialists of "Unit 731," classified all their findings and even withheld information on their research from the court which tried Japanese war criminals in Tokyo till April 1948.

Meanwhile, there were more than 1,000 U.S. prisoners of war among the human "guinea pigs."

In 1984, three British scientists published a book called "No Fire, No Thunder," in which they pointed out that the USA was looking for loopholes in the 1972 international convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction and that it had already created "highly pathogenic organisms...under the flag of medical or protective research."

The USA is also conducting intensive research in another area of the development of weapons of mass destruction, namely, in the production of advanced chemical agents, such as binary gases. U.S. news agencies report that a Pentagon complex has been built in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and readied to produce binary bombs, shells and mines. To camouflage those inhuman activities, the Washington leaders are floating allegations about a "chemical threat" posed by the Soviet Union.

Practice shows that whenever the public learns about some unsavoury actions of the U.S. Administration, the U.S. secret services immediately release a "scientific report" or "paper," blaming the Soviet Union for precisely those dirty things in which the USA itself indulges. It is strange they have not yet accused the USSR of having dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

TASS NOTES ADELMAN ADDRESS ON 'STAR WARS'

LD111741 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev:

While boosting the implementation of the plans to militarize outer space, the American administration has launched a propaganda campaign aimed at the U.S. population. Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, addressed within its framework Baltimore's local council on international relations.

Acting as an experienced "sales agent", writes the BALTIMORE SUN newspaper, he tried to "sell" the public the "star wars" programme. The arguments he used to justify the work on establishing a space-based anti-missile defence system were not new. By repeating White House assertions, he wanted to convince the audience that the implementation of the "Strategic Defence Initiative", as the "star wars" project is officially known, will secure an effective defence of the United States and will not undermine or violate the existing arms control accords.

Adelman's remarks were sceptically received by the audience. According to the BALTIMORE SUN, those present at the meeting denounced the administration's plans to spread the arms race into outer space and rejected the unconvicing "arguments". The paper's noted news analyst R Jenkins polled the meeting's participants and then wrote that there were no one among them willing to "buy" the Reagan programme. He observes that the plans of designing a new space-based anti-missile defence cannot but result in the disruption of the arms control accords, specifically the treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile defences.

KORNILOV SELSKAYA ZHIZN REMARKS ON ARMS RACE CITED

LD101038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2124 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug (TASS) -- "The pivotal political axiom of the day states that in the nuclear age mankind has no more important task than to cease and turn back the accelerated material preparation for war and not to allow the arms race to be carried into space, Yuriy Kornilov, author of the International Review, writes in SELSKAYA ZHIZN. However, the U.S. ruling circles who are striving at any price to break through to positions of military superiority clearly intend not to curtail but, on the contrary, to expand their large-scale militaristic programs, primarily their space programs."

In spite of the fact that the nuclear arsenals of the United States and NATO are overflowing, Washington continues the conveyer line production of various, increasingly powerful types of weapons and high precision delivery systems; and here it is characteristic that in the U.S. military budget, particularly large allocations have been made for primarily, the production of offensive weapons intended to make a first, so-called "decapitating" nuclear strike.

"Attempting to conceal and disguise their aggressive policy of further stepping up the arms race in all spheres, Washington has switched its propaganda machine on to full power, frightening ordinary people in the West with the mythical "Soviet threat" and trying to pretend that the creation of space strike weapons all but "insures states' security." "However," notes the review," even the gullible are less and less influenced by inventions about "Moscow's aggressiveness". As for the attempts to provide humane labels for the "star wars" program, it will, naturally, be neither a defensive system nor a stabilizing factor. A growing number of people are realizing that peace cannot be consolidated by a new generation of destructive weapons."

U.S. USES SOVIET 'THREAT' AS SMOKESCREEN

LD102232 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 10 TASS -- "From the early days of the Cold War until today, exaggerated fears about Soviet nuclear weapons programs have played a central role in securing public and congressional support for U.S. military buildups," says the DEFENSE MONITOR published by the Center for Defense Information.

"Because official estimates of Soviet military forces have been widely inflated, U.S. nuclear programs far in excess of what is needed for the defense of the United States are too often approved." In this connection the authors recall the "bomber gap" scare of the mid-1950s. Using that pretext the United States amassed an awesome bomber fleet of 1,854 planes by 1959, THE DEFENSE MONITOR says.

Raising an outcry over an alleged "missile gap" the United States embarked on a buildup resulting in the deployment of 834 intercontinental ballistic missiles as early as in 1964.

At the present time, the bulletin says, we see a new scare campaign. Newspaper columnists, congressional conservatives and administration officials have claimed that the Soviet Union is on the verge of a massive "breakout" on all fronts. To "support" these allegations reference is made to "U.S. intelligence services." THE DEFENSE MONITOR writes in this connection that the data which reach the public are "worst case" assessments, leaked for political purposes.

In actual fact, it follows from the pronouncements made by U.S. generals, they know well that there are no "violations" of any kind by the Soviet Union of its obligations under treaties. For instance, General John A. Wickham, Jr, Army chief of staff, said in 1984 that "the Soviets are remaining within the limits" of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. In his turn General Charles A. Gabriel, Air Force chief of staff, said that the Soviet Union has "pretty well stuck to the numbers requirements in SALT I and II."

The data cited in the DEFENSE MONITOR are another authoritative proof of the fact that the Reagan administration's campaign of intimidating the public with "the Soviet military threat" is a smoke-screen behind which Washington carries out a relentless global military superiority.

NEW MILITARY BILL INTENSIFIES 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD091527 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 9 (TASS) -- TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes:

President of the United States Ronald Reagan signed into law S. 960, the International Security and Development Cooperation Act. It authorises appropriation of 25.4 billion dollars for military and economic aid to foreign states in the 1986-1987 fiscal years.

"In helping our allies and friends, we directly support U.S. interests...our foreign assistance programmes are manifestly in our own national interest," the chief of the White House stated at the ceremony of the signing.

For whom and for what purposes are these vast sums allocated?

The law authorises "vital humanitarian assistance for the democratic resistance in Nicaragua." "Democratic resistance," this is precisely how the gangs of "contras" who set themselves the task of overthrowing the lawful democratic Government of Nicaragua are described in Washington. It is precisely for those counter-revolutionaries acting with direct participation of the U.S. CIA, financed by the USA, using U.S. arms, that additional funds, 27 million dollars are allocated. They are to be spent on the waging of criminal war against the Nicaraguan people.

The law envisages additional aid also for Afghan counter-revolutionaries. 15 million dollars is allocated for them. It is common knowledge how these funds are spent.

Gangs of counter-revolutionaries are trained at 120 camps on Pakistan's territory by U.S. instructors and members of the staff of the Pakistani special services. Counter-revolutionary gangs commit numerous bloody crimes against the Afghan people.

Neither the gangs of Pol Pot supporters waging the struggle against the lawful Government Kampuchea, [as received] nor the anti-government terroristic groupings in Angola are left out in the law.

The most lavish aid, 7.5 billion dollars is given by Washington to Israel. This aid serves as a financial base for Israel in staging aggressive terroristic actions against neighbouring Arab states.

According to the President the programmes authorised by the law "are central to attaining U.S. foreign policy objectives". In reality this means the intensification of the policy of state terrorism.

'TONKIN RESOLUTION' COMPARED TO NICARAGUA AID

LD100933 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 10 Aug 85

["SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 'Tonkin Resolution'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 10 TASS -- "Ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet invaded Vietnam's territorial waters early in August 1964 and provoked an armed conflict in the Gulf of Tonkin," the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today. "U.S. Congress, bowing to President Lyndon Johnson's pressure, adopted a 'Tonkin Resolution' which 'legalized' the U.S. imperialist aggression against the people of Vietnam."

The United States sent into Vietnam its elite armed units, a total of 500,000 men. During its dirty war, the American military resorted to most barbaric methods of mass extermination. Napalm and chemical weapons, blanket bombings were applied against civilians."

"Judging from today's actions by the Reagan administration, Washington failed to draw a lesson from those years," the newspaper points out. "The U.S. Administration, often circumventing Congress, sent American Armed Forces abroad on several occasions. Grenada, Lebanon, El Salvador and Nicaragua -- the U.S. military is sowing death and destruction everywhere."

"The following historical parallel is of interest: Twenty-one years ago Washington mined entries to the Vietnamese port of Haiphong in the Gulf of Tonkin. Recently, the Central Intelligence Agency mined Nicaraguan harbours," the commentary says. "'Humanitarian aid' for Nicaraguan 'contras', approved by U.S. Congress, will be used to finance fresh armed provocations."

"The military adventure in the Indochina Peninsula brought a devastating and disgraceful defeat for the United States," the newspaper writes. "This should be borne in mind by those who are encroaching on the sovereignty of the Sandino land."

TASS ANALYZES U.S. POLICIES IN PACIFIC, FAR EAST

LD111946 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, 11 Aug (TASS) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has devoted his traditional Saturday radio address to the Americans to the forthcoming 40th anniversary of Japan's surrender and the end of the war in the Pacific.

In his address, he made an attempt to attribute victory over Japanese militarism wholly to the United States, asserting that Japan was defeated only thanks, as he put it, to the "courage and honor" of American servicemen.

Demonstrating yet one more time the aspiration of the U.S. ruling circles to rewrite history and belittle the Soviet Union's role in the Second World War, the White House chief failed to mention the heroic actions of the Soviet troops in Far Eastern battles or the decisive importance of the Soviet Army's victories in that region.

President Reagan preferred not to mention the barbaric atomic bombings by the United States of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It was not because he was ashamed of these crimes that he did this -- after all, he justified them himself a few days ago in one of his interviews. Reagan did not even begin to touch on this question because he did not wish to increase the anger, which is already growing throughout the world, caused by these bombings, which are increasingly being acknowledged in the United States itself as having had no military significance and meant only to back the claim of American imperialism for world supremacy after the war.

President Reagan's remarks on the current situation in the region were rather odious, too. He claimed that the region is "blessed with stability" and peace -- all this, allegedly, thanks largely to the United States. Although the peoples of the Pacific and Far Eastern countries do strive for peace and stability, it is the aggressive U.S. militarist policy which is the chief hurdle in the way of the realization of their aspirations.

The Pentagon is daily escalating its military presence in that region, conducting naval exercises, exerting pressure on Pacific nations and demanding their total obedience and unquestioning subordination to U.S. policy.

The states which dare disobey Washington immediately fall in disgrace. The latest example is the campaign of U.S. pressure on New Zealand which is heading the movement for designating the region a nuclear-free zone and which refused to allow American nuclear warships in its ports.

Reagan's remarks as regards American-Japanese relations were also intentionally rose-colored. According to the President, there are no problems between the two countries -- neither in the political nor in the economic sphere. Meanwhile, large anti-American, antiwar demonstrations have swept across Japan only in the last few days. Expressing their protest against U.S. attempts to turn this country into the Pentagon's "unsinkable aircraft carrier," the Japanese are demanding that an end be put to Washington's policy of stockpiling American weapons in the "country of the rising sun" and of extending and strengthening American military bases there.

American-Japanese trade and economic relations are far from cloudless either. "Trade wars" are constantly raging between the two countries. Exerting massive pressure on Japan and coming out with the crudest ultimatums, Washington is demanding that Japan should completely open up its domestic market to American corporations, while at the same time reducing the access of Japanese products to the United States. This concerns virtually any sphere of modern industry -- the motor and electronics industries, the chemical and steel industries.

Thus the President's assertions that the United States is striving to settle its problems with Japan in "A spirit of good will," do not correspond to reality, just as his words about the United States "intending to be in the vanguard of the economic revival of the Pacific Ocean" do not correspond to the truth. The United States only looks at this region through one prism -- that of its own military-strategic interests.

BRIGHT STAR-85 MEANT TO INSPIRE FEAR

LD082150 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 8 Aug 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Bright Star-85 -- that is the name of military manuevers being held by U.S. Armed Forces in the Middle East. You are watching a video report on the maneuvers which we received today. [video shows clips of maneuvers with a tank assault force landing on a beach] Not only U.S. combat vessels are brought into action, but also subunits of the so-called "Rapid Deployment Force" equipped with tanks, aircraft and heavy artillery moved in from the United States. The maneuvers cover the territory of Egypt, Jordan, Somalia and Oman.

It is Washington's design that they will inspire fear in those Middle East countries which reject U.S. dictates. One cannot but draw attention to the fact that these ugly war games coincide with the emergency meeting of Arab heads of state and government in Casablanca which has started not without the approval of Washington. At the meeting, an attempt has been made to revive the Camp David process that was rejected by the majority of Arab states. As has already been reported, the meeting in Casablanca is being resolutely boycotted by Syria, Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Lebanon, and Libya.

TASS CITES U.S. OFFICIAL ON TIES WITH PRC

LD091825 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 9 TASS -- The state of U.S.-Chinese relations was assessed by Michael Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state, when he was addressing the American Bar Association. He said that considerable changes took place in relations between the two countries in the recent years which stems from the common strategic interests of the two countries. The undersecretary of state pointed to the widening cooperation between the USA and China in different spheres, including defence and emphasised the coincidence of views of the two countries on many questions. He said the common strategic interests and the growing advantages from economic cooperation give Washington enough reasons to be confident of the strength and durability of U.S.- Chinese relations.

The U.S. undersecretary of state said that in 1985 the U.S. Administration endorsed licenses on the sales of intricate technology to China to a sum of three billion dollars. Touching upon the economic reforms made by China, he said that the Chinese policy in the sphere is one of the most far-reaching and interesting attempts to rebuild the economy, in a number or whose spheres a mixed system will exist -- centralized and market-oriented.

Pointing out that China has already achieved successes in making the reforms, the undersecretary of state expressed the hope of the USA that a wider scope will be given in China's economy to free enterprise. He said that though China will be relying on its own resources, it is believed in the USA that China will become more open to foreign trade and foreign capital investments.

HOUSE AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES 6 AUG

PM081414 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "U.S. Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] Leningrad, 7 Aug -- A delegation of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture led by Committee Chairman E. de la Garza arrived yesterday in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

The delegation was greeted in Leningrad by N.F. Tatarchuk, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR deputy minister of agriculture; R.E. Praust, first deputy chairman of the Leningrad Oblispolkom; and other officials.

On Victory Square, the visitors saw the momument to the city's heroic defenders and laid flowers at the central group sculpture.

Delegation Meets Voss

LD081617 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 8 Aug 85

[Text] A delegation of the Committee on Agriculture of the U.S. House of Representatives, led by committee chairman De la Garza, arrived in Moscow from Leningrad today. The guests are in our country at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group. Also today, the delegation visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. Comrade Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the Parliamentary Group, told the guests about the structure and the main directions of the activity of the supreme organ of state power of the USSR. Speaking about the state of Soviet-American relations, Comrade Voss stressed that there are possibilities for the development of all-round cooperation between the two countries, especially in the sphere of agriculture. The delegation had a talk at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin mausoleum.

E. de La Garza Remarks Noted

LD111202 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 11 TASS -- The delegation of the Committee on Agriculture on the U.S. House of Representatives is now in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

The leader of the delegation, Eligio de la Garza, chairman of the committee, has said in an interview with an IZVESTIYA correspondent that all members of the delegation are visiting the Soviet Union for the first time and that, naturally, they would like to get acquainted with this country better, to familiarize themselves with the state of affairs in agriculture and to share knowledge of the development of agriculture in the USA. He said the delegation members also want to discuss the state of affairs of the two countries as trading partners.

Eligio de la Garza said that in Moscow the delegation had conversations in the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture. They had a frank talk on the problems which exist in relations between the USSR and USA. He said that it is gratifying that contacts in the field of agriculture have been resumed. The delegation members hope that they will manage to prepare good ground for the visit of U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block to the Soviet Union. The delegation members familiarised themselves with interest with the Soviet Union's successes in the field of agriculture and hope that the contacts will be mutually-beneficial.

The leader of the delegation pointed out that his opinion is that such contacts are very important, since they help the two sides to get to know each other better and thereby to lessen the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. He said he is convinced that not a single people wants an escalation of the arms race. On the contrary, everyone strives for cutbacks in the stocks of nuclear weapons.

If disarmament is achieved, huge funds would be released and could be channelled into the development of agriculture, the improvement of people's social security and be used for other peaceful purposes. He expressed hope that the two sides will, for all that, agree on a reduction in the two countries' nuclear arsenals.

He said Soviet and American people should meet as often as possible and to exchange opinions. Of course, one meeting will not solve all the problems in U.S.-Soviet relations but it will prepare ground for future contacts at various levels, including those of agricultural experts' level.

In conclusion he said he would like to express gratitude on behalf of the entire delegation for the warm welcome given to them. He voiced hope that it is not their last visit to this country.

Leningrad Visit

PM120703 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Acquaintance With Leningrad"]

[Text] Leningrad, 8 Aug -- The delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives Agriculture Committee toured Leningrad 7 August. At the Oblispolkom, the guests were told about the structure and administration of agriculture in Leningrad Oblast, whose specialities are dairy and meat stockraising, potato-growing, and vegetable-growing. These sectors are developing intensively on the basis of scientific and technical progress and the use of modern techniques and advanced management methods.

E. de la Garza, head of the delegation and committee chairman, advocated the need to develop U.S.-Soviet contacts at various levels, including the sphere of agriculture. The two countries' farmers, he said, can promote bridge-building for mutual understanding and sow seeds of friendship. Let us show the world that we can live without confrontation; let us trade with each other and make joint efforts to maintain peace. At the Piskarevskiy Memorial Cemetery, the U.S representatives paid tribute to the memory of the Leningraders and servicemen who perished during the Great Patriotic War years and laid wreaths at the Motherland Monument. They visited the Ruchi kolkhoz on the outskirts of the city, and went on a trip to Petrodvorets.

SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL PROTESTS TO U.S. AMBASSADOR

LD100732 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The Rabbinate and the Moscow Synagogue Council have sent a letter to the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Arthur Hartman, to express indignation over actions by a number of American diplomats. These Americans have visited the Moscow synagugue repeatedly to persuade churchgoers to leave the USSR. This fact is cited in a white paper published here in Moscow. The paper carries documents and evidence of ideological sabotage and subversive actions by Western reactionary circles, in particular international Zionism, against the Soviet Union. The paper was presented by the Association of Soviet Lawyers and the Soviet Public Anti-Zionist Commttee.

USSR, PRC REESTABLISH TRADE UNION TIES

LD101553 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] A report from Beijing: A delegation of Soviet industrial trade unions is there at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Addressing a reception in honor of the Soviet delegation, Fang Jiade, a member of the federation's Secretariat, greeted the reestablishment of ties between the two countries' trade union organiztions after a 20-year break. Fang Jiade also stated that the All-China Federation of Trade Unions builds its relations with professional organizations from other countries independently of their ideology and organizational nature .

KOREAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEES TO MEET IN SWITZERLAND

SK100520 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Chong Chun-ki, vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, proposed naming the Summer Olympic Games in 1988 as the Korean Olympic Games. His statement called for forming a single Korean team to participate in the games and for holding the games in Seoul and Pyongyang.

Meanwhile, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) announced that leaders of the DPRK and South Korean Olympic committees agreed to discuss issues regarding the 1988 Summer Olympic Games later this year in Switzerland, together with Samarach, president of the IOC.

ALIYEV-LED DELEGATION TO ATTEND DPRK CELEBRATION

LD120659 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] The Soviet party and state delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today left Moscow for Pyongyang at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the DPRK Central People's Committee to attend the ceremonies to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

It is comprised of members of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum; and Comrade Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK. At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

SOVIET-KOREAN BORDER AGREEMENT RATIFIED

PM081349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Documents Exchanged"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Aug -- Today the exchange of instruments of ratification took place here to ratify the treaty between the USSR and the DPRK on the passage of the line marking the Soviet-Korean state border and a consular agreement between the USSR and the DPRK. Kim Yong-nam, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister, attended the ceremony.

NAVAL UNIT TO VISIT DPRK FOR ANNIVERSARY

LD102058 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 11 TASS -- Under the existing arrangement, a unit of Soviet ships will arrive in the port of Wonsan of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea on a five-day official friendly visit on August 13. The unit consists of a large anti-submarine ship Tallinn and escort ships Poryvistyy and Ryanyy. The unit will be headed by First Deputy Commander of the Pacific Fleet Vice-Admiral Nikolay Yasakov. The Soviet sailors will take part in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

MARSHAL PETROV EXAMINES U.S.-JAPANESE RELATIONS

LD071027 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 7 Aug 85

["Plans of Japanese Imperialism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 7 TASS -- Ignoring the lessons of the Second World War, Japanese imperialism is persistently trying to revise the existing historical realities, seeking dominance in the Far Eastern region and attempting to escalate preparations for territorial conquests. It is these goals that are pursued by the policy of the Japanese dominant classes in enabling the USA to use the human and material resources, territory, air space of the Japanese islands and the seas around them to further Washington's global strategy, Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasiliy Petrov, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR, says in the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Drawing up plans of expansion, the Japanese imperialists, relying on the USA, are formulating far-reaching objectives of asserting their dominance in Asia, turning Southeast Asia into a sphere of their direct influence and setting the country onto the road of aggression, the marshal says.

Throughout the post-war period the Japanese Government has been avoiding the peaceful settlement of Japan's relations with the USSR. The Japanese leaders have limited political contacts and scrapped a number of major trade contracts. They make the conclusion of a peace treaty with the Soviet Union directly dependent on the surrender of Soviet islands. These unjustified and unlawful territorial claims have been formalized as official policy.

The USA is giving Japan comprehensive aid in the development of its military-economic potential so as to have in the Far Eastern region a large staging area for aggression against the USSR. It views Japan and South Korea as a "bridgehead" and is making persistent attempts to involve them along with ANZUS and ASEAN countries in a policy of confrontation with the USSR by establishing in Asia and the Pacific a new military bloc structure of the NATO type. This course is contrary to the vital interests of the peoples of Asia, primarily the Japanese people, who experienced U.S. atomic bombings and sustained heavy losses during the war.

U.S. CONTINUES TO DEPLOY F-16 AIRCRAFT TO JAPAN

OW100933 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Dmitriyev commentary: "Runway for Aggression"]

[Text] According to KYODO news service, seven more F-16 fighter-bombers have been deployed to the U.S. Misawa Air Base in Aomori Prefecture. The F-16 is the newest U.S. fighter-bomber capable of carrying nuclear arms. Radio Moscow commentator Dmitriyev writes as follows in this connection:

Despite the protests of Misawa residents and people throughout Japan, Aomori Prefecture has been accommodating what the U.S. military newspaper PACIFIC STARS AND STRIPES calls the Pentagon's or U.S. Department of Defense's nuclear spearhead in the Far East. With these additional 7 planes, Misawa Air Base now has a total of 18 F-16 fighter-bombers. The United States plans to deploy a total of 52 F-16 fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear arms, by March 1987.

Among the over 100 U.S. military bases and installations in Japan, Misawa Air Base has been assigend a particular mission. Military bases in Japan have major missions assigned to them.

For example, Yokosuka Base is a strategic point for war preparations in the Pacific, while the military bases on Okinawa play the role of relay points for U.S. military units deployed in South Korea and various other countries in Asia. A rapid deployment force is also stationed on Okinawa to carry out armed intervention in every sector of the Asian continent.

Then, what role has been assigned to Misawa Air Base? Under the Pentagon's plans, Misawa houses a unit designed to carry out direct nuclear strikes against the Soviet Union. Neither the U.S. nor the Japanese Governments conceal this fact. This is the very reason for the extreme importance U.S. strategists attach to Misawa.

In turning the Misawa base into a strategic point for aggression against the Soviet Union, the U.S. and Japanese Governments state this is necessary to counter the increasing Soviet military threat. Even those who clamor about this threat do not really believe in this worn-out pretext.

The trend has become particularly conspicuous these days. For example, since the beginning of this year the number of visits to Japanese ports by nuclear-capable U.S. vessels has doubled compared with before. There is also a plan to deploy satellite-attacking missiles to Kadena Air Base on Okinawa. This literally means that Japan is being dragged into the U.S. program for the nuclear militarization of space.

We can see the three nonnuclear principles being emasculated as a result of the Japanese Government's open connivance everywhere; at Misawa Base, at Yokosuka Base where vessels capable of carrying Tomahawk cruise missiles are frequently visiting, and at Kadena Base on Okinawa.

In his recent interview with Prime Minister Nakasone, a moderator for U.S. NBC television said that everybody in the United States is aware that the United States is bringing nuclear weapons into Japan. The Japanese people, too, are under no illusions in this regard.

According to a recent public opinion survey, 79 percent of the respondents to a questionnaire doubt that the three nonnuclear principles are being observed. The survey also disclosed that an absolute majority of the Japanese people support the three nonnuclear principles. This is the desire of the Japanese people. Nevertheless, the plans are to deploy eight more F-16 fighter-bombers to Misawa Base by September at the Pentagon's request, in disregard of the Japanese people's wishes.

SOVIET, MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM081542 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Consultations have been held at the USSR Foreign Ministry between representatives of the USSR and Mongolian Foreign Ministry Press and Information Departments. L. (Erdenzchuluun), chief of the Mongolian Foreign Ministry Press Department, was received by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister.

AKHROMEYEV WELCOMES INDIAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

PM091001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] On 8 August General A.S. Vaidya, chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee and Indian Army chief of staff, arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

The Indian visitor was greeted at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.M. Mayorov, first deputy commander in chief of Ground Forces; Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Moscow Military District; and also Colonel General N.A. Zotov; and other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among the welcoming party were V.O. Singh, minister plenipotentiary at the Indian Embassy in the USSR; Brigadier (R.P.S. Negi), military attache at the Indian Embassy in the Soviet Union; Commodore (V. Dzheratkh), naval attache at the Indian Embassy in the Soviet Union; and Air Commodore S.K. Kaul, air attache at the Indian Embassy in the Soviet Union.

The same day Gen A.S. Vaidya met with Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev. There was a conversation on questions of mutual interest.

The Indian visitor laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

In the afternoon, Gen A.S. Vaidya visited the Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Y. Malinovskiy Tank Troops Military Academy. The Indian visitor was accompanied by Army General A.M. Mayorov.

KARMAL ADDRESSES AFGHAN CITIZENS ON ELECTIONS

LD111033 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Kabul, August 11 TASS -- The establishment, strengthening and broadening of relations with all states on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in the affairs of one another are the major principles of our country's foreign policy, stated Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). He addressed the citizens of the country on Saturday in connection with today's elections to the local bodies of state power and management (local jirgahs). As a non-aligned, independent and free country, we want to broaden relations with all countries, particularly with our neighbours, he stressed. We have made our practical contribution to this cause. Unfortunately, Pakistan and Iran have not only failed to respond to our good will but also continue to maintain a hostile attitude towards the DRA and the Afghan people.

The DRA, on the basis of the peaceful principles of its foreign policy, continuously strives to ease the tense situation, Babrak Karmal went on to say.

These principles are well-known: to struggle for peace and security throughout the world and in the region, to avert the danger of war, to ensure peaceful coexistence, to develop and broaden fraternal historical contacts with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and to support the peoples who struggle for their national and social emancipation.

The DRA's proposals dated May 14, 1980, and August 24, 1981, on a political solution to the problems around Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal said, opened up practical opportunities for the attainment of this goal. It is now for our neighbours -- Pakistan and Iran -- to decide. They should make their contribution to achieving lasting peace and security in the region.

Touching upon the state of affairs inside the country, Babrak Karmal said that improvement of the people's life is a matter of primary concern to the party and the revolutionary government. Over the years of the revolution, the share of the state sector in the national economy has grown by 20 per cent. Ninety-five economic projects have been built with the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Last year national income grew by 14.3 per cent. The party and the government take concrete measures to develop agriculture. Under the provisions of the Revolutionary Council's decree, eleven million peasants have been released from debts to feudals and usurers. The debts amounted to a huge sum of more than 30,000 million fghanis. Over the years, more than 320,000 families have been provided with land. Wages and salaries increased by one third. The state has taken upon itself the solution of such vitally-important problems as the construction of dwelling houses, nursery schools, hospitals and polyclinics.

Efforts to eliminate illiteracy are being continued. Measures are being taken to develop national culture, and conditions for the free performance of religious rites are being ensured.

Our election platform, Babrak Karmal stated further, proceeds from the PDPA's action programme and major documents of the party's Central Committee and the government. Among major measures he mentioned such as the defence of the motherland, the defence of the revolution, the development and perfection of the economic, social and spiritual spheres of life and true power of the people.

INDIAN-AFGHAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

TA091838 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 9 Aug 85

[From the "From Moscow's Viewpoint" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, the joint session of the Afghan-Indian commission on economic, trade, and technical cooperation was held in Delhi. Afghanistan's foreign minister, Shah Mohammad Dost, headed the Afghan delegation. Shah Mohammad Dost met also with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and the sides exchanged views on the situation around Afghanistan and on ways to expand relations between the two countries.

Shah Mohammad Dost, who was speaking at this session, noted that India and Afghanistan are united through their efforts for peace and stability in the region. In his turn Khursheed Alam Khan, India's minister of state for external affairs, said that his country attaches importance to its ties with Afghanistan and desires their consolidation and expansion.

Khursheed Alam Khan also noted that the Indian people are following with particular interest and (?sympathy) Afghanistan's victories in the sphere of national reconstruction.

For this reason the new meeting of the Afghan and Indian delegations in Delhi confirms the mutual efforts of both sides for peace and the development of friendly ties and joint cooperation between India and Afghanistan which had expanded in recent years. The results of the first round of talks of the joint session of the Indian-Afghan commission are evidence of this fact. During these talks a 3-year cultural agreement between the two countries was signed. According to this agreement, there will be an exchange of scientific, artistic, and athletic delegations betweenthe two countries. The decisions of the present session of the commission will also lead to the expansion of Indian-Afghan cooperation in the spheres of commerce, industries, public health, and planning.

The Indian press devoted a great deal of attention to the work of the commission. In particular, THE TIMES OF INDIA pointed out that the arrival of Shah Mohammad Dost to India conveys special significance to the normalization of the situation in the region. THE NATIONAL HERALD newspaper wrote that India agreed to increase the scope of its technical aid to Afghanistan in the industrial sector and speed up the delivery of industrial equipment to Afghanistan.

The work of the joint Afghan-Indian commission on mutual cooperation will assist the consolidation of future friendly relations between Afghanistan and India and the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

BAYBAKOV, OTHERS WELCOME BULGARIA'S FILIPOV

LD091242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Comrade Doynov, member of the Politburo, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and minister of machine-building and electronics; Comrade Bonev, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee; Comrade Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Comrade Khristov, minister of foreign trade, arrived in Moscow today. At the airport, they were met by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; Comrade Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; and other officials.

Tikhonov, Filipov Speeches

LD091725 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 9 TASS -- The Soviet Government today gave a luncheon in the Kremlin in honour of the Bulgarian delegation, at which Nikolay Tikhonov and Grisha Filipov exchanged brief speeches.

"Our contacts are growing closer and more diversified and more and more important to both countries from one year to the next," Nikolay Tikhonov said. "The main task today is jointly to set into motion the reserves available in that field and to ensure the maximum possible raising of the efficiency of our cooperation on the basis of scientific and technical progress and the expansion of socialist economic integration.

"Favourable prospects in this field are opened by a long-term program for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria to the year 2000 that was recently signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov, and also by multilateral decisions taken by the economic summit of the CMEA member countries and by the 20th meeting of the CMEA session in Warsaw."

"The policy of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and other fraternal socialist states is a policy of peaceful creativity," Nikolay Tikhonov said. "For this reason in international affairs our main efforts are directed at eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe, preserving peace and strengthening it in every way."

"The utmost consolidation of the cohesion of the states of the socialist community, of their fraternal unity is a decisive factor in our collective struggle for these lofty aims that accord with the interests of all peoples", Nikolay Tikhonov stressed.

In his reply speech Grisha Filipov said that the talks had resulted in a big stride in the realisation of the provisions of the long-term programme of developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria in the period till the year 2000, as a fundamental document defining the main directions of the agreed-upon economic policy and the drawing closer of the USSR and Bulgaria on a long-term basis.

"The international conditions in which our countries are working remain complicated and tense", said Grisha Filipov. He stressed that the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria firmly supported the policy course which is pursued by the Soviet leadership in the international scene and at the Geneva negotiations -- in the sphere of nuclear armaments, the couse aimed at defending the peoples' right to self-government and their own development, at giving a firm rebuff to attempts of enslavement, against methods of blackmail, diktat, etc.

"We consider as exclusively important Mikhail Gorbachev's new initiative -- to stop nuclear arms tests which is a new vivid manifestation of that course. The Soviet in initiative met with a very broad international response. The American administration should take into consideration world public opinion, if it sincerely strives for easing tension in international relations and strengthening peoples' security", stressed Grisha Filipov.

Talks Held; Filipov Departs

LD091230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Soviet-Bulgarian talks were held in the Kremlin. Taking part on the Soviet side were Comrades Tikhonov, Ryzhkov and other officials. On the Bulgarian side were Comrades Filipov, Doynov, Bonev, Zarev and Khristov.

The sides exchanged information on the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union and Bulgarian and work that is being carried out in preparation for the 27th CPSU congress and the 13th BCP Congress.

A high assessment was made of the state of Soviet-Bulgarian relations in various areas. The special significance of regular contacts between leaders of the CPSU and BCP, and between the USSR and Peoples' Republic of Bulgaria, for their all-round consolidation and perfection was noted.

In the spirit of the agreements reached during the meeting on 7 June between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, questions of the continued expansion of fraternal comprehensive links between the countries were discussed. The sides emphasized that favorable conditions for the continued dynamic development of links in the economic and scientific-technical spheres on a mutually advantageous basis and taking account of the needs and real possibilities of the two countries are created by the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the period up to the year 2000 signed in June in Moscow at the highest level.

Special attention was paid to questions connected with the conclusion of work on coordinating the state plans of the USSR and People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period 1986-1990. Those taking part in the talks confirmed their countries' mutual interest in the expansion of production specialization and cooperation, first and foremost in the machine-building industries, and they agreed on further joint steps in these areas in the future.

Having announced their readiness to continue to do everything to further the development and perfection of cooperation in the context of CEMA, the sides emphasized the great significance of a consistent realization of the decisions of the economic summit conference of CEMA member-states, which are aimed at the continued deepening of socialist economic integration.

There was also an exchange of views on topical international problems. Emphasis was placed on the vital importance of the comprehensive strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries for the continued joint fight to avert a nuclear catastrophe, curb the arms race, and return relations between states with differing socialist systems to channels of detente, and to strengthen peace and security in Europe and the whole world.

Comrade Filipov stated that the Bulgaria evaluates highly the Soviet Union's unilateral decision to halt any nuclear explosions and supports the new major peace initiative. The talks took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere and reaffirmed the unity of views between the sides on all questions discussed, and their mutual striving for the continued development and strengthening of relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria.

The USSR Government gave a luncheon in the Kremlin in honor of the guests. The luncheon took place in a cordial and friendship atmosphere. During the luncheon, Comrades Tikhonov and Filipov exchanged short speeches.

On the same day, Comrade Filipov, Doynov, Bonev, Zarev and Khristov left Moscow for home. At the airport, they were seen off by Comrades Tikhonov, Ryzhkov, and other officials.

SHEVARDNADZE GREETS CSSR'S CHNOUPEK ON BIRTHDAY

LD082046 Prague CTK in English 1931 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Prague, Aug 8 (CTK) -- Congratulations from Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze were conveyed to Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek on his 60th birthday by Soviet Charge d'Affaires Igor Cherkasov here today.

The Soviet minister highly praised the contribution of Bohuslav Chnoupek to the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and strengthening of friendship between the nations of the two fraternal countries, to the consolidation of the unity of the socialist states and their coordinated action on the international scene.

Congratulating Bohuslav Chnoupek on being awarded the order of the republic, Igor Cherkasov underlined the active role of Czechoslovakia and its foreign policy in consistently enforcing Warsaw treaty initiatives, which aimed at removing the danger of nuclear war, at disarmament and the preservation of world peace.

Supreme Soviet Award

LD091539 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Labor Red Banner to Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs. This honor was awarded to him on his 60th birthday for his contribution to the strengthening of Soviet-Chechoslovak fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation.

MOSCOW TREATY ANNIVERSARY NOTED IN EAST, WEST

Gorbachev, Brandt Telegrams

LD111407 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 11 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev and Willy Brandt have exchanged telegrams on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty between the USSR and the FRG.

Mikhail Gorbachev's telegram says:

"Dear Mr. Willy Brandt,

"I fully share the appraisal of the Moscow treaty, which is contained in your letter. One of the basic documents of the postwar time, the treaty determined the fundamental framework for the development of relations between our countries and had a wholesome effect on the entire complex of interstate relations on the European Continent, recording the important principle of the inviolability of the borders of all states in Europe now and in the future. In this connection I would like to point out that your personal contribution to the conclusion of the treaty is well remembered in the Soviet Union.

"The provisions of the Moscow treaty have not lost their importance now either. Moreover, in our view, any departure from them in the conditions of the complicated international situation and the growth of the war threat would run counter to the interests of ending the arms race and of strengthening European and universal peace.

"As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, I would like to reaffirm once again that our state, like before, remains a consistent advocate of making Europe a continent of peace and mutually-beneficial cooperation between all countries and peoples, including that between the USSR and the FRG, and is ready to promote the attainment of his lofty goal by practical steps."

The telegram from Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, says that the fifteenth anniversary of the Moscow treaty gives ground to look back with satisfaction upon the document which placed the policy of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union on a new foundation and had a positive impact on the stabilisation of the situation in Europe. Peace has become more secure but, unfortunately, it still remains in jeopardy.

The telegram points out the need for new efforts in order to eliminate this threat. In this field, too, the Moscow treaty remains an important foundation. One should not forget that the treaty's Article One defines the "attainment of detente" as the goal of both governments.

Proceeding from the really existing state of affairs in the region, it is time to determine the outlines of a policy which will make Europe a zone of lasting peace and wide cooperation and will thereby give a strong impulse to development in other regions of the world. Willy Brandt's telegram says:

Government Congratulations to FRG

LD111527 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 11 TASS -- On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the treaty dated August 12, 1970, in Moscow, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent congratulations and good wishes to President Richard von Weizsaecker of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG.

"This treaty which expresses the striving of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic for peaceful cooperation and the strengthening of mutual trust laid a reliable political and legal foundation for the two countries' relations and opened up broad opportunities for their subsequent progressive development," the congratulatory message says.

"The conclusion of the Moscow treaty had a favourable effect on the situation in Europe and became a substantial contribution by our states to the cause of relaxation of tension, to the cause of international peace and security. The principle of the inviolability of the borders of all states in Europe and in the future, recorded in the treaty, as well as the obligation of the sides to refrain from a threat or use of force are of everlasting importance".

"The Soviet Union is ready to continue to develop mutually-beneficial cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany in various fields on the basis of the Moscow treaty.

"We express firm conviction that steady following the spirit and letter of the treaty dated August 12, 1970, first of all in matters of security, would meet the vital interests of the peoples of our countries, the interests of strengthening European and international peace," emphasizes the congratulatory message of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Ministry Telegram to Genscher

LD111411 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 11 TASS -- The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent congratulations to Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the treaty dated August 12, 1970, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG).

"This treaty," the telegram says, "became not only a significant landmark along the lines of development of relations between our states but also had a positive impact on the course of European affairs".

"The Moscow treaty, which records the basic principles of the inviolability of the borders of all states in Europe and renunciation of the use of force, has convincingly shown that the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany can successfully cooperate in the name of solving the cardinal problems of peace and security. It has become an important factor of stability in the European Continent."

The telegram expresses confidence that the Moscow treaty will continue to play a determining role in relations between the USSR and the FRG and reliably serve the cause of mutually-beneficial constructive cooperation between the two countries.

Kohl Message to Leaders

LD111427 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 11 TASS -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany has sent a message to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG.

The message notes that the signing of the Moscow treaty opened new vistas in relations between the FRG and the USSR. The conclusion of the treaty made possible the quadripartite agreement of September 3, 1971 and the process launched by the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. These paved the way for an important phase in West-East relations. Political dialogue and all-round cooperation between the two countries expanded ever since, the message stresses.

The message reads that the Federal Government regards the Moscow treaty as an important foundation and instrument for a fruitful, positive development of relations between the FRG and the USSR and is prepared to foster and expand relationship with the Soviet Union in many areas. It views such a policy as an integral part of the the long-term process directed at ensuring a lasting peace in Europe, under which inter-state cooperation, despite the differences of systems, will be able to develop fully and the European peoples will be able to determine their future on their own.

FRG President Greets Gromyko

LD111413 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 11 TASS -- President Richard von Weizsaecher of the Federal Republic of Germany has sent a message to member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Moscow treaty between the FRG and the USSR.

The message points out that, having signed in 1970 the Moscow treaty, the FRG and the USSR put forward the aim of moulding their relations, strengthening mutual trust and making an important contribution to the cause of peace in Europe on a new basis.

The maintenance of peace and non-use of force, the message stresses, are inalienable key elements of the foreign policy of the FRG which continues to view the Moscow treaty as a foundation for a constructive and fruitful expansion of peaceful relations with the Soviet Union. Both in good and in hard times, it is necessary to consolidate its weight by reciprocal efforts towards mutual understanding and cooperation in all spheres so that it serve people and nations in their striving for justice and peace, the message stresses in conclusion.

Genscher Statement

LD092133 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Bonn, August 9 TASS -- The foreign minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher has issued a statement on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow treaty on the basic principles of relations between the USSR and FRG.

In the statement it is noted that renunciation of the use of force, confirmation of the inviolability of the frontiers and cooperation with a view of attaining detente -- as it is noted in the treaty -- are of great significance for the development of relations between the two countries, for security and cooperation in Europe and also for ensuring world peace. That document, said Hans-Dietrich Genscher, paved the way to signing the treaties between the FRG and the Polish People's Republic, the FRG and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to conclusion of the treaty with the GDR and to drawing up the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

Both states, said the FRG foreign minister, bear special responsibility for creation of a stable atmosphere of peace in Europe. Positive development of Soviet-West German relations which serve the interests of both peoples, he stressed, can also promote improvement of the political climate in Europe and make a contribution to solution of disputable questions. Such a development, he stressed, on the a basis of equality, all-round respect for the both sides' interests can create the basis for confidence with a view of active cooperation in the future, too.

The FRG Government, said Hans-Dietrich Genscher, will be exerting efforts to make its contribution to relaxation of East-West tension. It will be building its relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the concluded treaties and agreements and will be guided by the aims and the tasks enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations Organization.

Meanwhile, the foreign minister asserted that the FRG's entry into the EEC and NATO opened for the FRG possibilities of looking for mutual understanding with states of the East. But it is exactly remilitarisation of the FRG and its accession to the bloc that heightened the international situation and added to the threat of a new war. The socialist European countries were then compelled to conclude the Warsaw Treaty as the counterstep to actions of the North Atlantic Pact which heightened tension in the world.

Genscher Note to Shevardnadze

LD111419 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 11 TASS -- Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Han-Dietrich Genscher has sent a message to member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Moscow treaty between the USSR and the FRG.

The message says that by signing the Moscow treaty 15 years ago, the FRG and the USSR placed their relations on a qualitatively new foundation. Political dialogue and cooperation between the two countries substantially expanded and deepened on the basis of the bilateral treaties and accords concluded ever since, the message points out.

The Moscow treaty largely facilitated the holding of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the 10th anniversary of which was observed in Helsinki several days ago.

Relations between the FRG and the USSR will retain their major significance for the consolidation of peace and cooperation in Europe. The agreement on concluding the Moscow treaty, which took into account the principled positions of both countries, continues to be a major political basis for the formation of these relations. The message stresses that on this basis the Federal Government will strive for a continued stable development and expansion of mutual relations.

The message attaches special importance to the continuation of the intensive political dialogue, which became asserted over the past 15 years, which the Federal Government did not suspend even in times of hardships, and stresses the importance of a better use of the available opportunities in trading, economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

On humanitarian issues, the message expresses the desire to return to the practice that characterized the initial period following the conclusion of the Moscow treaty. This broad cooperation, corresponding to the essence of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, will help improve the international situation and alleviate the search for solutions in the security field.

In conclusion, Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed the importance of continuing the mutual exchange of views started during his first meeting with Eduard Shevardnadze in Helsinki.

Brandt Article Quoted

PM091102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Factor of Stability"]

[Text] Bonn, 7 Aug -- On the eve of the 15th anniversary of the signing in Moscow of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG which laid the foundation for the establishment of mutually beneficial, good-neighborly relations between our two countries, the West German weekly VORWAERTS has published a series of articles by prominent FRG politicians and public figures marking the event.

Despite the considerable worsening of the international situation Willy Brandt, former FRG chancellor and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, writes in the weekly that it can be stated that the Moscow treaty has withstood the test of time and proven its significance as a factor of stability and cooperation designed to strengthen peace. Our task for the future, he goes on to remark, is to fully exploit its potential.

"We need a new policy rather than lethal weapons. It is essential, therefore, to stop building up the arms race, and that can only be achieved through talks," W. Brandt observes. Mankind must make all-out efforts to halt once and for all the course of heightening the danger of war and switch to a policy of joint security, W. Brandt concludes.

Present Status Examined

DW090707 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 9 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Nikolay Portugalov, CPSU Central Committee staff employee: "Bonn Lives Off the Capital Alone"]

[Text] The conclusion of the Moscow treaty [between the FRG and the USSR on 12 August 1970] represented an historic act without which all of the following important steps along the road to detente would have been inconceivable: the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin; the Federal Republic's so-called treaties with the East on the normalization of relations with Poland, the GDR, and other socialist countries; and the Helsinki conference, this culminating point of detente in the seventies, whose 10th anniversary was just celebrated.

As the fundamental document of the postwar period, the treaty outlines the principled framework for the development of relations between our countries and has brought a pleasant influence to bear on the entire complex of international relations on the European Continent by embodying in it for the present and future the important principle of the inviolability of borders of all European countries.

The political philosophy of the Moscow treaty consists of the fact that both sides excluded all those issues on which no agreement was possible in the foreseeable future, that they drew a line between the fatal past and the present, and that they embarked on good-neighborly cooperation on the basis of existing European realities. For Bonn, this meant above all recognizing the inviolability of Europe's postwar borders. In concrete terms, this meant recognizing all state borders in central Europe on the territory between the FRG and the Soviet Union. By recognizing the territorial integrity of all states in Europe and by committing itself to strictly respecting this integrity, the FRG simultaneously acknowledged the irrefutable fact that as of that time there were two sovereign German states with equal rights that constitute the crucial pillar for any viable all-European peace structure.

Thus, the Moscow treaty, which constitutes for both sides a treaty on the nonuse of force and on the renunciation of any territorial claims, puts an end to the FRG's status as a defeated country. As a matter of fact, a postwar settlement under international law had proven to be impossible in the atmosphere of confrontation between East and West and the FRG's legal status had remained that of a defeated country. Seen from the viewpoint of international law, neither the FRG's integration into the Western alliance system nor the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union 15 years prior to the Moscow treaty had changed anything for Bonn.

For the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Bonn's recognition of postwar realities in Europe undoubtedly meant a considerably greater degree of security. The treaty declared detente the objective of both states and it created the preconditions for an all-European system of security and cooperation with the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States. This was and still is one of the most important goals of Soviet foreign policy.

For the first time in all of the FRG's history, the Moscow treaty offered to the FRG the opportunity to turn from being an object to a subject of international relations and to promote in all fields it own national interests within the framework of the Western alliance (the FRG's membership in this alliance has never been questioned); interests that have not always agreed in every respect with the interests of the United States, the leading power of this alliance. It can certainly be said that not until the signing and ratification of the Moscow treaty did the FRG turn from a military appendix of NATO into a fully qualified member of the Western alliance where it is in a position, just as France and England, to pursue its own national policies.

In the seventies, Soviet-FRG relations, which had almost fallen victim to decades of fruitless confrontation, have become, in conformity, with the degree to which the Moscow treaty has been filled with life, a model of good-neighborhood between highly developed systems. Today the further implementation of the basically inexhaustible potential of the Moscow treaty is confronted by considerable difficulties. This is a result of the fact that the transition from political to military detente has unfortunately not been achieved. This was not the fault of the Soviet Union. In the late seventies and early eighties, the United States, supported by the major NATO countries, withdrew its recognition of principles related to equality and equal security in relations between East and West (the first Soviet-American agreements on arms limitation had been achieved as a result of this recognition). Once again the United States embarked on a course through which it is striving for unilateral strategic advantages and, in the long run, worldwide hegemony.

The FRG has fully and unreservedly supported this course of the U.S. Government, and has thereby violated tbe letter and spirit of the Moscow treaty and called into question the fundamental political philosophy that I have mentioned here.

Why is the FRG embarking on this dangerous road although everyone can see that any participation in SDI would cause the FRG to become a "zone of continuous unequal and limited security" for good, a position that is by no means enviable? The current FRG leadership's possible motives for such actions elicit increasing concern in the Soviet Union, where it is considered possible that the FRG's military-industrial complex, which is growing stronger all the time (above all in the so-called "Bavarian California"), is trying to impose its will on the country's political leadership. By participating in the development of offensive space weapons as well as of "smart" conventional weapons systems, the FRG's military-industrial complex wants to bypass the "nuclear stage," and turn West Germany into a military superpower that would possess strategic weapons and could raise claims to revising the results of the war.

This analysis is supported by what we see as an obviously increasing revanchist mentality in the FRG's political life. This holds true, above all, for the right-wing of the CDU/CSU government party. A large number of West German conservatives have apparently in no way reconciled themselves to the social-liberal coalition's Ostpolitik, against which they fought for 14 years. Today they are again denying that the Moscow treaty is legally binding on the FRG in the area of the recognition of the inviolability of borders and the territorial integrity of all European states. In addition, in their speeches and writings certain CDU and CSU politicians dwell on the subject of a "new European order," in which there would be no room for the GDR and for socialism in the East European countries. If this is not revanchism, then I do not know what this term means.

The Moscow treaty is not, of course, being called into question by these alarming symptoms in the FRG's policy. As before, it forms the basis of Soviet-FRG relations. Statements by the FRG's political leadership to the effect that there is continuity in Ostpolitik and that Bonn's foreign policy in general is predictable are being noted in the Soviet Union. However, a situation has developed that makes it difficult to fill the Moscow treaty with life. As a result of the stricter Cocom bans and other discriminatory measures imposed by the United States, the FRG's readiness to submit as a vassal to the U.S. strategy gradually has had an adverse effect on economic ties between our countries although it was precisely in this field where the aforementioned process had had particularly positive results, results that caused displeasure on the part of West German industry's overseas competitors. However, what is of decisive significance in our relations, and this must be stressed again, is precisely security issues. The FRG's definite demotion to a deployment area, in the strategic as well as European sense, for a first strike against the Soviet Union could shake the very foundations of the treaty.

Is the FRG really attracted to such a degree by the prospect of "reverting" from a subject to an object of international relations that it has to copy every change in the U.S. hegemonistic nuclear strategy? Such a development would also be bound to obstruct any further normalization of relations between the FRG and the GDR, Poland, and the other socialist countries. In this respect the FRG is already no longer living on the high interest rates of the Moscow treaty, but rather is living off the capital, as it is said in German.

The FRG is in a very good position to render effective assistance in preventing the militarization of space; to contribute to progress at the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States; and to contribute to the implementation of the significant peace initiatives by the Soviet Union.

This also applies to nuclear weapons in Europe. If the West is not ready for the radical solution we have proposed -- namely, the complete removal of nuclear weapons from Europe -- then we would like to know what Bonn's objections actually are to the Soviet Union's concrete proposal aimed at restricting its intermediate-range weapons in Europe to the number of carrier systems and warheads in the British and French nuclear forces? For the first time in postwar history, the acceptance of this proposal would actually allow the creation of a strictly European nuclear balance on the continent.

We note with satisfaction that on the subject of security issues and the creation of a zone in central Europe free of nuclear and chemical weapons, views are held in the FRG within the parliamentary opposition, within the SPD and the Greens, that are similar or parallel to Soviet views. A number of statements by FDP leaders on continuity in Ostpolitik are also cause for hope.

We hope that the CDU/CSU, which as the leading party in the coalition substantially determines the course taken by the West German state, will also not allow the dangerous following in the wake of the U.S. hegemonistic nuclear strategy to continue, and that it will respect the principle of mutual consideration for security interests and disassociate itself expressly from all attempts to revoke the FRG's recognition of postwar realities in Europe as postulated in the treaty. This would undoubtedly not only ensure further constructive development of Soviet-FRG relations, but would also facilitate the return to the vital sources of detente that, as stressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, in our view is nothing but a stage of transition from a world crammed with weapons to a reliable and comprehensive system of international security.

MALTSEV CONFERS IN DENMARK ON VARIED ISSUES

LD091822 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Copenhagen, Aug 9 TASS -- Soviet-Danish political consultations on a broad range of international questions, including the problem of ending the arms race, the state of affairs at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, preparations for the 40th U.N. General Assembly session, were held at Denmark's Foreign Ministry on August 8-9.

Taking part in the consultations from the Soviet side were First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Maltsev, USSR Ambassador to Denmark Lev Mendelevich, head of the Scandinavian Countries' Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Georgiy Farafonov, from the Danish side -- Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, First Deputy Foreign Minister Otto Moeller, Denmark's Ambassador to the USSR Rudolph Anton Thorning-Petersen, head of a department of Denmark's Foreign Ministry V. Egebjerg, other senior officials of the foreign ministries of the two countries.

Viktor Maltsev was received by Prime Minister of Denmark Poul Schluter, and had a conversation with Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen. In the course of the meetings an exchange of opinions was held on questions of the USSR-Denmark relations and also on some international problems of mutual interest.

TIKHONOV, ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD121244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today in the Kremlin received Brahimi, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, who is in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Questions on Soviet-Algerian relations were examined. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Algerian cooperation in various fields and spoke in favor of further expanding and strengthening this cooperation. There was an exchange of opinions on a number of topical international problems. The great importance of the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally halt all nuclear explosions, as of 6 August 1985, in order to prevent a nuclear catastrophe was particularly stressed.

The talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

TASS NOTES END OF EMERGENCY ARAB SUMMIT

LD091654 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, August 9 TASS -- The heads of state and government of Arab countries ended an emergency conference here today after discussing inter-Arab disagreements and the Palestinian problem.

Less than half of the Arab League states were represented by their top leaders, while Syria, Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya and Lebanon boycotted the conference.

The press in many Arab countries summed up the meeting as being untimely and aggravating contradictions in the Arab world, which benefits the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Results of Arab Summit Reviewed

LD102304 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jul 85

[From "Window on the Arab World," by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The extraordinary Arab summit ended its work in Casablanca. A large number of observers consider that the summit was not influential. The observers find support for their opinion because Syria, Algeria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Lebanon, and the PDRY -- Arab countries which shoulder more than any other country the firm and continuous struggle against the aggressive policy of the American-Israeli strategic alliance -- boycotted this conference. Also, the leaders of some other Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Kuwait, did not participate in the work of the Casablanca conference. It seems that this is the reason for the ambiguous character of the final communique of the conference that was held in Casablanca.

Many of the journslists who were covering the conference think the document was written to save face for those who proposed the conference and organized it. Western mass media point out the formal character of the Casablanca conference communique. They also point out that the posts of those who participated in it do not provide any basis for calling it a summit conference, when compared with the conferences held regularly since January 1964 at the initiative of Egyptian President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, conferences in which the overwhelming majority of the Arab leaders participated.

The news agencies report from Casablanca that Washington and Tel Aviv could, to some extent, be satisfied with the results of the extraordinary conference which was held there. For instance, it is confirmed that the final communique mentions that the Amman agreement does not contradict, as some people in the Arab world claim, the Arab plan for the just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, which was approved in the Arab summit conference in Fes in September 1982. Such claims were received with doubts from a large number of public information organizations. On this occasion, public media note the commentaries by Israeli press and television, which point out that the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip can never hope after the Casablanca conference for something larger than confirming the so-called administrative autonomy for them according to the Camp David accords. Israeli 'AL HAMISHMAR' described the demands to fulfill the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people to establish their independent national state as unfounded. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine announced that one of the principal aims of the Casablanca conference was the establishment of an Arab cover for the Amman agreement.

U.S., ISRAELI MILITARY EXERCISES CONSIDERED

LD110247 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The United States and Israel have again been staging a show of strength in the Middle East. Here is a commentary by Viktor Olin.

[Olin] Last Thursday, Israeli fighter-bombers again raided targets in Lebanon. They bombed a Palestinian refugee camp in the Al-Biqa Valley near the city of Shtura. There were casualties and a number of houses were wiped out. This is the fourth Israeli air raid in as many weeks. Lebanese communities have also been shelled by Israeli gunboats, and Israel launched punitive operations in the south of the country.

Washington has also been showing its military strength in the region; a military exercise went ahead in Egypt involving units of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, war planes, and warships, including the aircraft carrier "Nimitz." As the Israeli warplanes bombed the Palestinian refugee camp in the Al-Biqa, U.S. strategic nuclear-capable B-52 bombers were dropping bombs in the deserts west of Cairo. Also involved in the exercise were reconnaissance planes and American fighter-bombers. The military actions of the two strategic allies were meant to carry an unambiguous political message; they were timed to coincide with the conference in Casablanca, Morocco, at which, according to King Hassan, Arab heads of state and government were to discuss the Palestinian issue and differences between the Arabs.

The idea to hold that conference came under a great deal of criticism in the Arab world from the very start. Several Arab politicians expressed the view that the conference would legalize the policy of surrender, followed by some Arab nations, and aggravate the split in the Arab world initiated by the Camp David deal. In the end, commentaries say, this will further undermine Arab unity and play into the hands of Israel and Washington, bidding for domination in the region. Only a few Arab League members were represented at Casablanca by their leaders. The Saudi king, the Iraqi president and Kuwaiti amir and a number of other Arab leaders did not attend. They sent less senior representatives. Syria, Algieria, Democratic Yemen, Libya, and Lebanon boycotted the conference. The Paris newspaper LE MONDE said the conference failed.

Washington expressed a different view of the situation. A State Department spokesman said the administration viewed the Casablanca conference as a significant event. The administration's attitude can be summed up as follows: If the facts do not look as they should, too bad for the facts. To impose the same attitude on others, Washington and Israel use air raids and shows of strength to intimidate the Arabs and other nations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'SOURCE' ON SUPPORT FOR SYRIA

JN110936 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Beirut, 11 Aug (SANA) -- A responsible source at the Soviet Foreign Ministry has said that the USSR and Syria enjoy relations of friendship and cooperation based on the agreement signed in 1980. In a statement to the Lebanese newspaper AL-SAFIR published today, the source said: We support Syria and its steadfast stand. We also support all the steadfast forces in the Arab world. We will continue to do so because this is the permanent principled line of Soviet policy in the Middle East.

The source affirmed that a just, comprehensive solution in the Middle East cannot be attained through partial or separate deals. He said that the Arabs must decide who are their enemies and who are their friends. He noted in this regard the United States' intervention in Lebanon with all its military might against the Arabs and the dropping of U.S. and Israeli bombs on the heads of Lebanese and Palestinians. He said that a large part of those bombs were paid for by petrodollars. He said that the U.S. onslaught against Leganon was not only directed at Lebanon, Syria, and the Palestinians, but against all Arabs irrespective of their political affiliation.

The Soviet source explained that the Lebanese people got rid of the agreement that was imposed on Lebanon by the pressure of U.S. and Israeli cannons and that Syria, which is playing a vanguard role in the Arab struggle against the U.S. and Israeli advance on the Arab world, continues to stand fast. On the situation in Lebanon, he said: We hope that Lebanon will continue to be an independent, sovereign state. He affirmed that any partitioning in Lebanon will undermine its independence and sovereignty and that a settlement in Lebanon must be achieved by dialogue between the political forces and not by resorting to arms.

On relations between the USSR and the Zionist entity, the source said that diplomatic relations with Israel were severed because of certain known reasons. He said that these relations will not be restored until the reasons for the severance are removed, until Israel halts its aggressive acts, and until the effects of the Israeli aggression in 1967 and subsequent effects are removed.

SOVIET-ANGOLAN CONSULTATIONS CONTINUE IN MOSCOW

PM091051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Soviet-Angolan consultations on a wide range of international problems, including questions of the agenda for the forthcoming 40th session of the UN General Aseembly and the situation in southern Africa, were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 7-8 August.

Taking part in the consultations on the Angolan side were A. Van Dunem, Angolan minister of External Relations and secretary of the Popular Moement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee, who was on a working visit to Moscow; accompanying officials; and Angolan charge d'affaires in the USSR P. (Kivila). On the Soviet side were USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev, L.M. Vasev and V.F. Petrovskiy, Members of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and USSR Ambassador to Angola A.I. Kalinin.

Shevardnadze, Van Dunem Talks

LD091358 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 9 Aug 85

["In the Spirit of Full Mutual Understanding" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 9 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, has met today with Afonso Van Dunem, Secretary of the MPLA-Workers' Party Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, who is currently on a work visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In the course of the meeting the sides expressed profound satisfaction with the state of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-Workers' Party and between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola, and reaffirmed mutual striving for their further development on the solid basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of October 8, 1976.

In discussing topical international issues, the sides expressed concern over remaining tensions in the world, caused by the militaristic policy of the reactionary circles of imperialism. It was stressed that the international situation persistently calls for an all-round build-up of cooperation between all progressive forces in the struggle for the prevention of the threat of nuclear war, for the elimination of the seats of tension in various parts of the world.

Eduard Shevardnadze drew the attention of Afonso Van Dunem to the latest peace initiatives of the USSR directed at putting an end to the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space. The Angolan side expressed support for the peaceable foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and highly evaluated the USSR's decision to end unilaterally all nuclear blasts beginning from August 6 this year.

An exchange of views was held on the situation in southern Africa. It was pointed out that tensions in that region far from lessening have on the contrary the tendency of a sharpening as a result of the continuing aggressive policy of the Pretoria regime against Angola and other independent African countries as well as inhuman actions of the South African racists against the indigenous population of the Republic of South Africa.

It was stressed simultaneously that only unconditional respect for the legitimate security interests of Angola and other "frontline" states, of the Namibian people, whose recognized representative is SWAPO, can lead to a real improvement of the situation in south west Africa. The sides reaffirmed the need for taking most resolute steps against the Pretoria regime including mandatory sanctions in conformity with Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter, and expressed their solidarity with the population of South African waging a courageous struggle against the policy of apartheid and colonialism.

Later in the day Afonso Van Dunem left the USSR.

Van Dunem Interviewed, Departs

LD092050 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Angolan External Relations Minister Alfonso Van Dunen today left the Soviet Union. He was seen off at Moscow Airport by USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade Ryzhkov and other officials. Among those who saw him off was Aongola's temporary Charge d'Affaires in the USSR (Kivile).

Before leaving, Alfonso Van Dunen was interviewed for the "Vremya" program:

[Begin Van Dunen video recording in Portuguese, fading into Russian translation] Above all, I would like to stress that the talks and meetings which took place in Moscow were held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding. Topical questions of the international situation were discussed, and also regional and bilateral problems. In particular, we talked about the problems of peace, detente, and disarmament. The situation in the south of Africa was also thoroughly analyzed, and some important questions of cooperation between our countries were discussed. We noted with satisfaction the consistency and principledness of Soviet foreign policy in approaching all these issues. I am sure that the unity and closeness of our positions confirms the traditional good relations that exist between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola, and demonstrates that friendship and cooperation between our peoples continues to grow stronger. [end recording]

PRAVDA REPORTS PLAN FOR ANGOLAN PARTY CONGRESS

PM091226 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Schedule Determined"]

[Text] Luanda, 7 Aug -- The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor [MPLA-PT] Central Committee has made a decision to convene the second MPLA-PT congress this December. A national preparatory committee headed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT and president of Angola, has been created to prepare the work of the party's supreme organ.

The second MPLA-PT congress, the MPLA-PT Central Committee statement issues here today says, will examine progress in carrying out the decisions of the party's extraordinary congress held in 1980 and will sum up the results of the activity of party and state organs in the 10 years of Angolan independence. Questions on enhancing the party's leading role, strengthening the country's defense capability, and improving its political and state structures will be discussed.

Delegates will also examine various aspects of the republic's socioeconomic development with the aim of adopting basic guidelines for the MPLA-PT's future economic policy, and will make amendments and additions to the party program and rules.

Expressing its determination to strengthen the "unity of the party based on Marxism-Leninism -- the internationalist teaching of the working class -- the Central Committee calls on all MPLA-PT members and the whole Angolan people to staunchly defend the gains of the revolution, to direct their efforts toward developing production and implementing the economic development programs, and to pay greater attention to improving the system of health care, public education, culture, and sport.

The congress delegates will be elected at provincial party conferences and meetings of party organizations of the Angolan Armed Forces and security organs.

ANC STATEMENT ON WEST'S S. AFRICA CONTACTS CITED

LD101337 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 10 TASS -- Follows a report by the Information Department of the African National Congress [ANC]:

Meetings have been taking place in Austria between the apartheid foreign minister, Pik Botha, and representatives of the U.S. and British Governments. The African National Congress is seriously concerned that these governments continue to consort with the Pretoria regime. Washington and London have consistently sought to protect the South African racists from effective international action. Their failure to vote in favour of the latest Security Council resolution on South Africa is clear evidence of their continued determination to pursue this line of action.

The inescapable conclusion is that the Austrian round of meetings is designed to find new ways of suppressing the democratic movement of our country and blunting the growing international campaign for the isolation of racist South Africa. The mere fact of the meetings will give comfort to the increasingly beleaguered apartheid regime.

The planned visit to South Africa of a delegation of foreign ministers of the European Community will only have the effect of lending legitimacy to a murderous regime which has been rejected by the overwhelming majority of our people.

We call on the people of Western countries to compel their governments to cease all contact with the Pretoria regime, including its salaried employees such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and other Bantustan leaders.

These governments must be forced to bow to the will and demand of their people and the rest of the international community to impose sanctions against apartheid of South Africa now.

TASS ANALYZES U.S., S. AFRICA TALKS IN VIENNA

LD092123 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 9 Aug 85

["When There Is Nothing To Say..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The Washington administration initially denied that there were any plans of a meeting of its high-placed representatives with leaders of the racist Republic of South Africa.

But when such a meeting did take place, the Americans tried to surround it with a veil of confidentiality. Sudden negotiations in Vienna between Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Robert McFarlane and Foreign Minister of the Republic of South Africa Roelof Botha were held in an atmosphere of top secrecy, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote.

One should not be surprised here: The stand of the White House on the criminal racist Pretoria regime is such that any new proof of continued "constructive engagement" between the USA and the Republic of South Africa will bring nothing in the world but yet another outburst of anti-American pronouncements. In Vienna neither Robert McFarlane nor Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Chester Crocker (one of the main architects of Reagan's notorious "constructive engagement"), who accompanied him -- did not even think of using the U.S. levers of influence on the apartheid regime so as to stop the bloodshed in South Africa.

A kind of the background for the Vienna meeting was a further sharp heightening of the situation in the racist republic: A clash between black Africans and police in Durban, where 18 persons lost their lives, new arrests in the suburbs of Johannesburg and Cape-town of fighters for granting the black Africans elementary democratic rights, the announcement by the Pretoria authorities of a new, tougher "anti-disorders" measures within the framework of the state of emergency, the introduction of which gave rise to a storm of indignation both in Africa and the whole world.

But, nevertheless, as was reported by an NBC commentator, President Reagan's assistant was not striving to exert pressure on Botha. He rather came to Vienna to give the racists of the Republic of South Africa new American guarantees: Their policy of genocide towards the African majority will enjoy, as before, support of the United States. In any case, as was stated by White House representative Larry Speakes, who commented on journalists' request the results of McFarlane's mission, the stand of the administration on constructive engagement with the Republic of South Africa and introduction of sanctions against Pretoria remains unchanged.

It is no wonder that nothing but compliments to the White House are heard from Pretoria these days. The racist regime expressed in public gratitude to the Reagan administration for its active support of the regime's decision on introduction of the state of emergency. In the world there is no supporter and ally of South Africa more reliable than Reagan, stressed the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), the official mouthpiece of the apartheid regime. In a special broadcast the corporation praised the fact that gms. president [as received] disregards the international public opinion when things concern the Republic of South Africa.

Such praises that were awarded to Washington by one of the bloodiest regimes in the world made representatives of the administration put into circulation the version that at the Vienna meeting Botha informed Americans on some "reforms of the apartheid policy" which are to be announced next week. These reforms are called "major", "extensive", "positive" and "attractive".

But as noted by the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, all that Pretoria and Washington considered in the past as "major reforms" signified very little for the black Africans of the Republic of South Africa.

U.S. ORGANIZES TERRORISM, ABDUCTION IN NICARAGUA

LD081709 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 8 TASS -- TASS Commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes: The U.S. National Security Council directly masterminds terroristic actions of Washington's mercenaries against Nicaragua, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES reported today. According to the newspaper, a high-placed official of the council, which is known to be headed by the U.S. President himself, draws up the strategy and tactics for the contras gangs, plans their operations and coordinates actions of various mercenary groupings. He systematically gives instructions to ring-leaders of gangs in Washington or directly in Central America.

Sooner or later what is covert becomes overt. The disclosure by THE NEW YORK TIMES has again shown for the whole world to see the real face of the White House which has lately been posing as "a fighter against terrorism." It is symptomatic that the report appeared in the newspaper on the same day when the news came from Central America on a new heinous crime committed by the Washington-financed contras -- the abduction of a group of American religious workers who were on a trip on the San Juan River on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican frontier. It means that state terror masterminded from the White House is directed not only against countries whose policy official Washington does not like but also against citizens of the USA itself.

Earlier, in the White House they tried to dissociate themselves from the killing of American nuns, committed by the Salvadoran "death squads" closely linked with the U.S. CIA. Now it is much more difficult to do so -- this is the crime of the mercenaries directly masterminded by the Washington administration. According to the latest reports, the White House continues escalating the undeclared war against Nicaragua. Having got new allocations from Congress for the upkeep of the contras, they in the White House plan to considerably increase the number of bandits and organise new attacks against Nicaragua.

Washington not only increasingly organises international terrorism but also directly masterminds its acts in practice.

Ortega Blames U.S. Policy

LD081024 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Managua, August 8 TASS -- The abduction of American religious figures by CIA's mercenaries on San Juan River is a direct offshoot of the policy of state terrorism pursued by the Reagan administration in Central America, said President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua. Speaking with newsmen, he stressed that the government of the republic is indignant at this act of terrorism by the criminals financed by the USA.

Daniel Ortega said that, according to assurances of the Costa Rican president, the authorities of that country are searching for the gang who took the hostages into Costa Rica's territory. The Nicaraguan Air Force has succeeded in accurately detecting the place where thirty American religious figures and a large group of journalists accompanying them were captured.

The United States, Daniel Ortega said, has turned to Nicaragua and Costa Rica with a request that they give assistance for the release of American citizens. Yet, it is the Reagan administration only which can make the mercenaries release without delay the people abducted by them, since the hostages are in the hands of terrorists, who are on the payroll of the U.S. Administration.

The president said that the troops of the Sandinist People's Army stationed along the border with Costa Rica have been ordered not to answer to armed provocations of the mercenaries, as a shoot-out may be used as a pretext for the killing of the hostages.

The activists of the Christian Peace Movement have again succeeded in contacting on the radio the abducted American citizens who reaffirmed that they were in the hands of the counter-revolutionaries on the Costa Rican territory. On orders of the abductors they said that "any deployment of armed forces in the area where the hostages are kept, would mean their sure death."

CUBA PROTESTS INTRUSION OF U.S. SPY PLANE

LD100634 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Havana, August 10 TASS -- Washington has made another provocative sally against Socialist Cuba. According to a note by the Cuban Foreign Ministry, released here, a U.S. Air Force spy plane intruded into Cuba's air space on August 8.

After completing an overflight above its national territory from west to east, it headed towards the United States.

Noting that this was the fifth violation of Cuba's air space under the present administration, the Foreign Ministry described it as an act of crude disregard and arbitrariness aimed at intimidating the Cuban people.

CSA REPORTS ON 6 MONTHS ECONOMIC RESULTS

LD110914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] The Central Statistical Administrations of the union republics have summed up the results of work in the first 6 months of the year. It is noted that a further increase in social production and its efficiency has been achieved. The Soviet people's prosperity has been raised.

In the first half-year industrial output in the Moldavian SSR rose by 3 percent and productivity increased by 1.6 percent compared with the same period last year.

Agricultural workers in the Latvian SSR increased their output of livestock produce and conducted spring field work in a well-organized manner. In comparison with the same period last year sales to the state of livestock and poultry rose by 9 percent and sales of milk by 6 percent.

In the Kirghiz SSR 79 percent of the increase in production was obtained through increased productivity. Agriculture has increased the sowing of new promising varieties of wheat and barley. There has been a further development of livestock raising.

In the Tajik SSR the half-year plan for marketing output was fulfilled 101 percent. The entry into operation of basic assets of the republic's economy through state funds was R260 million.

In the Armenian SSR 290,000 square meters of housing, or 5,000 new well-appointed apartments, were put into operation.

The working people of Turkmenia fulfilled the half-year plan for marketing output by 103 percent. The republic's inhabitants have received 4,000 well-appointed apartments with a total floor space of 260,000 square meters.

Industry workers in Estonia overfulfilled the plan for the first half-year regarding all the main indicators. The republic's agricultural workers achieved an increase in the production and sales to the state of animal produce and early vegetables and did extensive work in procuring fodder and preparing for the harvest.

MINISTERS AWARD PRIZES ON BUILDERS' DAY

LD101641 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] On the eve of Builder's Day, the USSR Council of Ministers, after examining a proposal by the USSR State Committee for Construction, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the AUCCTU, adopted a resolution to award the 1985 prizes from the USSR Council of Ministers for the development of the most outstanding designs and construction of these designs, of enterprises, buildings, and structures. The awards go to the designers of projects which have been used to build enterprises in the metallurgical and machine-building industry, building material enterprises, transport, and housing facilities. Work performed to reconstruct and carry out the technical re-equipping of existing enterprises is noted for its great effectiveness.

Five projects in the sphere of elaborating scientific problems and implementing the outstanding achievements of science and technology in construction have also been honored with prizes. For the first time in the national economy, a highly automated complex at the wire rolling mill-150, designed to produce wire rods with a minimum diameter of 5 mm, has been reacted at the Beloretsk Kalinin metal works in the Bashkir ASSR. This development makes it possible to economize by up to 30,000 metric tons of steel per annum. Due to the application of progressive building developments, civil engineering methods, and assembly work, the mill went into operation 2 months earlier than planned. Work on projecting and constructing coke-oven batteries with large single-unit power at the Magnitogorsk Lenin metal combine was marked with a prize from the USSR Council of Ministers. The Serpukhovskaya line of the Moscow Lenin metro and the Ilichevsk Marine commercial port which have been honored with prizes from the USSR Council of Ministers are of great significance for improving public transport services and meeting the increasing demands of export and import deliveries. A number of outstanding technical solutions have been applied to the design and construction process of these facilities.

The successful fulfillment of the USSR Food Program envisages the creation of a reliable and highly efficient feed basis, which raises the quality of feed. The products from the Novopolotsk 60th Anniversary of the USSR albuminous and vitamin concentrates combine in Belorussia do just this. Their use raises the productivity of animal husbandry in an essential way with a simultaneous decrease in feed consumption.

Among urban construction projects which have been rewarded, the elaboration of the general development plan for the city of Minsk and the realization of its first stage stand out in particular. The USSR Council of Ministers also decided to reward projects connected with tackling social, economic, cultural, and amenities tasks. The city clinical hospital (Gaels-Eders) in Riga, one of the largest in the Baltic republics, which is fitted with the most modern medical equipment, to meet modern requirements of science and practical work, is an example of this type of facility.

The party and the government take constant care to defend the country's territory and population from the destructive impact of the natural elements. A teleprotecting [telezashchitnyy] complex constructed near Alma-Ata, which has been honored with a prize, is a complicated system of engineering facilities which reliably guarantee the protection of the city and its suburbs from destruction by seasonal mountain torrents and preserves the normal ecological balance in the region.

All projects honored with 1985 prizes from the USSR Council of Ministers in the sphere of capital construction are among the best achievements as regards their technical level and ultimate successfulness. They should become landmarks for further perfecting the design and assessment business, the organization of building production, the improvement of product quality, and for raising the technical and economical efficiency of production.

PRAVDA COMPLAINS OF WANING INTEREST IN RAILROAD

PM080959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent V. Orlov report: "'A Record? So what...?' An Alarm Signal"]

[Text] Baykal-Amur Main Railraod [BAM] route -- "I don't understand what is happening," A. Brynkin, secretary of Severobaykalsk Party Gorkom, told me bitterly during a recent meeting. "A team of 'Bamtonnelstroy' concrete workers headed by Vasiliy Kochan establishes an all-union record.

"So I call the construction department of the Buryat party obkom to pass on the good news and tell them that I am confident that the obkom will, as in the past, congratulate the collective that has distinguished itself on its labor victory.... But the answer comes back: 'A record? So what? Who needs that now...?'"

You cannot fail to understand the gorkom secretary's dismay and sense of grievance. During the construction of the railroad numerous detachments accomplished many achievements. They set an example to the collective of thousands of construction workers, and greetings messages were sent to those who distinguished themselves by the party obkom, the autonomous republic council of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction, and the Main Administration for the Construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad. This provided a good moral incentive for pacesetters and helped party organizations to develop competition.

Vasiliy Klochan's team recently also established an all-union record for concreting a single-track railroad tunnel. In June, proceeding from the western portal of the Severomuyskiy Tunnel, the team put concrete "cladding" on 151.5 meters of tunnel in the time normally taken to clad 75 meters. However, to the dismay of the tunnel builders, no one, apart from the rayon leadership, paid any attention to their feat.

Why has interest in the BAM waned? This question is now being asked in all construction and railroad workers' collectives on the line. BAM workers cannot understand why those who applauded them only yesterday have grown indifferent to their concerns and needs. After all, the "construction project of the century" was not completed with the laying of the "golden link" last fall. On the contrary, it entered its most crucial and difficult stage, and support from central departments and local party and soviet organs is now particularly important and necessary.

However, facts testify to the contrary. By the end of the year, for instance, a 60-km electrified section east of the Baykalskiy Range is to be handed over for permanent service under the plan. With its commissioning, the entire 340-km stretch from Lena station, where the BAM begins, to Severobaykalsk will be electrified and begin to work at full capacity. However, neither the Ministry of Transport Construction, nor the Ministry of Railways, nor the Main Administration for the Construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, nor the leadership of the Buryat ASSR, across whose territory the section schedules for commissioning passes, is paying sufficient attention to the shock project. So, for instance, the Main Administration for the Construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad has failed to allocate enough steel for the section scheduled for commissioning in the second half of the year. Buryat construction industry plants have delivered only...180,000 bricks to the site since the beginning of the year instead of the planned 4.5 million. The client, the Ministry of Railways, failed to deliver nine powerful transformers for traction substations as well as ventilation and power equipment.

With reason, tunnels are the key to the BAM. There are eight of them on the line. But to date, only two are in operation, namely the Baykalskiy and Kodarskiy. Four promontory tunnels and the Kodarskiy Tunnel have long been cut, and preparations could be under way for the passage of trains. However... the client is obviously in no hurry to deliver the necessary equipment.

The situation as regards the railroad's biggest tunnel, the 15km Severomuyskiy Tunnel, is even more alarming. Because of errors in geological prospecting work, it is only half ready. The temporary railroad bypass is no solution to the transportation problems.

The conquest of the Severomuyskiy Range is now proceeding along two salients: construction of the first tunnel continues; and work has been started on what is described as the open route, a 60km section across the range which also includes three tunnels with a total length of 6km. However, the problems on both the old and the new work sector remain the same; namely an unclear geological situation and the absence of a specific overall construction schedule. In the absence of a schedule, material supplies become haphazard, there are interruptions in the provision of funds, and as a result, work proceeds in spurts and lags.

Construction workers on the Chita section of the route have many complaints about the Ministry of Transport Construction and Ministry of Railways. This section is a link section. To this day installations scheduled for commissioning on this section have not been identified, and many subdivisions are proceeding essentially blindly. So, the BAM must not be forgotten. It remains on the agenda.

COAL TRANSPORT PROBLEMS, IMPROVEMENT VIEWED

Donbass Rail Measures Mapped

LD072243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- correspondent Gennadiy Kondaurov report]

[Text] In June, the Vremya program described how a large quantity of coal had accumulated at the mines in the Donbass as a result of unsatisfactory work by rail transport. In response to criticism, Comrade Konarev, minister of railways of the USSR, announced measures mapped out by the ministry to accelerate themovement of coal out of the Donbass. Our correspondent Gennadiy Kondaurov has visited the mines and the railway stations of the Donbass:

[Kondaurov] In order for the problems that have arisen to be solved in a clear-cut and coordinated way, a headquarters was set up in Donetsk which included representatives of a number of ministries. The Southeastern, Belorussian, and Priovolzhskaya Railways, along with the North Caucasus Railway and the railways of the Ukraine Donbass. Every day considerably more open freight cars were supplied to the loading points than usual, and the railwaymen of the Donetsk Railway sought out a good many additional reserves, too. In this regard, they strengthened workers' discipline and responsibility for fulfillment of tasks. The management of the railway introduced order into the transportation of an enormous flow of local freight. Railwaymen established precise interaction with collectives of the industrial enterprises that were receiving and dispatching freight. Now the Azovstal combine, the Makeyevka and Yenakiyevo metallurgical works, the Yashinovka coke and chemical works, and other enterprises where loading and unloading operations were dragged out in the past do not allow this to happen. Throughout the Donetsk railway as a whole freight cars now stand idle for unloading and loading operations for an even shorter time than is normal. All these measures have helped to ensure that the mines have a large quantity of freight cars in which to dispatch the coal. Across the Donbass more than 1.5 metric tons have been brought out of stocks and dumps, but this is merely one-third of the amount that has built up at the pits as a result of the unsatisfactory work of the railwaymen during the first half of the year. A very large amount of coal still likes at the Oktyabrskaya line in Donestsk and at mines in Makeyevka, Torez, and other towns. The necessary stocks of fuel have not yet been created at the power stations of the Ukraine, and the coke and chemical works are short of raw materials. Fuel is much needed by the towns and villages since preparations for the winter have entered the concluding stage.

There is little time left and this means that transportation of fuel must be accelerated. [video shows locomotive and six freight cars, freight loading installations, and heaps of stockpiled coal]

Trains Bottleneck at Ekibastuz

LD101143 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 10 August 1985 presents a 3-minute Vladimir Lyashko report from a Tselinograd railway dispatch office, on the main line serving eight oblasts on northern and central Kazakhstan. Freight from Kazakhstan to Siberia, the Urals, and central regions of the country pass this way. Aleksandr Vasilyevich Starotop, deputy head of the line, talks about serious problems caused by freight capacity standing idle for up to 11 hours in Ekibastuz because the open-cast mines are not ready to receive the railcars. Three trains are waiting at the station for the same reason. The problem is not new. In July the Ekibastuz coal mines fell short by over 120,000 tons in supplying coal to Tselinograd and Ural power stations. Today at least 500 wagons of coal are expected, says Starotop.

The program editors presented this information to the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. Comrade Marchenko, deputy chief of the Open Pit Work Main Administration, admitted that there had been much rolling stock standing idle in July and early August, and that coal shipments had been held up in Ekibastuz. The Ekibastuzugol production association was at fault. Although the coal extraction plan had been overfulfilled by almost 1.5 million tons over an unspecified period, loading and dispatch of rolling stock was poorly organized, Marchenko says.

The editors hope that the Ekibastuz Basin management will report to them on steps taken to remedy the situation.

CHILDREN'S GOODS PRICE INCREASES CRITICIZED

LD101203 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The Central Trade Union Council has severely criticized factories in Leningrad, Tallinn, and several other cities for the trend to raise the prices of goods for children. They have boosted the production of consumer goods for children, including clothes and footwear and have improved their quality, but have been charging excessive prices. This runs counter to the state policy of reduced prices for children's essentials, the Trade Union Commission has told the management of these enterprises. The Soviet Government spends hundred of millions of rubles annually to maintain the low prices of these goods.

CYCLONES, FLOODS SWEEP SMOLENSK, KHABAROVSK

LD101906 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1725 GMT 10 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by S. Podrezov]

[Text] Smolensk lies in a natural disaster zone. In the town, electrical transmission lines were damaged, lights went out, and trams stopped. A hurricane uprooted century-old trees, tore advertisements and notices from buildings and upturned telephone booths. [video shows a huge tree uprooted, bits of broken corrugated iron littering street] The hurricane swept a broad swathe through the villages of the oblast; 840 population centers and about 300 livestock farms were left without electricity. [video shows damaged farm buildings] Water supplies were halted.

The strong wind tore roofs from farm buildings and snapped out window frames. [video shows building with corrugated iron coming off a roof] The hurricane even felled such a huge structure as this traveling gantry crane at Smolensk regional association of Selkhoztekhnika. [video shows huge crane lying prostrated] There was much damage to gardens, greenhouses and grain and flax crops. [video shows men salvaging greenhouse crops]

Immediately an oblast emergency commission was formed to cope with the consequences of the natural disaster. [video shows men removing window frames lying in street] People worked all night long in Smolensk towns and villages in the natural disaster zone, restoring electricity supplies and clearing fallen branches and limbs from streets. [video shows men lopping damaged branches from trees] By this morning electricity had been supplied to some 500 stricken, populated areas and by now to nearly all the remaining ones. Life is returning to normal. Work to eliminate the consequences of the natural disaster continues.

Floods Threaten Kray Harvest

PM091325 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Aug First Edition p 6

[V . Mamontov report under the rubric "We Report Details": "Where the Typhoon Has Passed"]

[Text] Khabarovsk Kray -- ...Normally, a small stream runs under this railroad bridge. Today it has turned into a mighty flow which has destroyed the permanent way and interrupted traffic on the Trans-Siberian Railroad in this area for 24 hours. Torrential rains in Khabarovsk Kray have turned Lazo, Vyazemskiy, and Nanayskiy Rayons into disaster zones. More than 5,000 hectares of arable land are under water. Even where there is no flooding from the Khor and Sukpay Rivers and their tributaries, the ground is so waterlogged that the harvest is threatened.

Party, soviet, and economic organs have adopted emergency measures to eliminate the consequences of the floods. Additional construction machinery and motor transport facilities have been dispatched to the disaster area. Khabarovsk aviation detachment helicopter pilots are involved in rescue work.

Under difficult circumstances, rural workers have succeeded in transferring livestock to reserved summer sites and high-altitude pastures prepared earlier. The flooding was expected and thousands of city dwellers helped with the vegetable harvest in the pouring rain.

The fact that no fall in the productivity of the dairy herd on farms in the disaster area was allowed to occur also speaks volumes. The elements have caused considerable damage, of course: According to preliminary estimates it totals tens of millions of rubles. But events have shown that if the elements are treated with utmost seriousness and their caprices are predicted, then at least there are no losses through lack of organization.

...As I am transmitting these lines, the sun is coming through over Khabarovsk and only the churned up asphalt and broken tree branches along the sidewalks are there to remind us of the typhoon which has passed through. But the weathermen provide an accurate prognosis: three times the normal amount of precipitation for the month of August has occured in the kray in less than a week, and that means that the trials are by no means over.

DAMAGE OF 2 TAJIK EARTHQUAKES ASSESSED

PM081457 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Aug 85 p 4

[Own correspondent V. Khrustalev report under the rubric "We Report Details": "The Ordeal of the Elements"]

[Text] Dushanbe -- The terrible blows inflicted by the elements in Tajikstan 29 July were still being discussed when the elements struck again 2 days later. Although the force of the earthquake was somewhat lower, like an ax bearing down on a partly split wood block, it hit precisely the same places that were afflicted earlier.

Your correspondent talks to Georgiy Vadimovich Koshalakov, first deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, about the consequences of the underground tremors and measures to eliminate them.

[Khrustalev] The newspaper has already informed readers about the first earthquake. But at that time the overall picture of the damage was not clear. You have visited the area of the epicenter as a member of the government emergency commission and seen for yourself...

[Koshlakov] Correct, the elements have caused quite a lot of damage. Although the final picture is not yet clear -- the commission has not completed its work -- it is possible to say right now: Gorno-Badakhstan autonomous oblast villages and rayons closest to the epicenter have sustained damage. Ishkeshim, the rayon center, located some 70km from the earthquake epicenter, suffered most. The proximity of the force-8 tremor and the second earthquake have affected buildings constructed in the fifties. The People's Court building, the Young Pioneer center, and consumer societies' stores and warehouses have been destroyed. In Khorog, which was hit by a force-7 and later by a force-5 tremor, meat combine, dairy, bakery, and communications center premises have been damaged.

The irrigation system has been damaged, and not just in the Pamir Mountains. In Kurgan-Tyube Oblast irrigation networks and hundreds of ferroconcrete channels have been damaged, and a pressure water main burst in Pyandzh.

[Khrustalev] I tried to ring Khorog, Dzhirgatal, and Garm on the day of the severest tremor, but it was futile. The lines were cut...

[Koshlakov] Allow me to say, not for long. By evening telephone communications were restored, but believe me, to reestablish communications it was not easy. I saw dozens of rock avalanches and landslides, each containing 1,000-10,000 boulders. They literally cut through transport routes and power and communication lines. Both communication workers and power and road workers earned a lot of credit. Within 24 hours electricity supplies were restored everywhere and temporary daytime traffic resumed between Dushanbe and Khorog and along the spur to Vanch.

[Khrustalev] At the airport I was told that additional flights to the disaster area have been scheduled. What does this mean?

[Koshlakov] It means that a reliable emergency-aid airlift has been organized. At first, while the roads were still being cleared, tents, medical supplies, provisions, fuel, and building materials were delivered to the villages and rayon centers in the zone closest to the earthquake epicenter. Later, trucks were dispatched to the disaster area with aid from other parts of the republic. Mobile homes and panel houses are being delivered for those without shelter.

[Khrustalev] Obviously, the elements must have disrupted production?

[Koshlakov] Despite the strong and damaging underground tremors, the production cycle of industrial enterprises was not disrupted for a minute. Collectives identified reserves and resources for priority emergency and restoration operations and did not allow the production program to be disrupted.

TASS REPORTS ON COSMONAUTS' ACTIVITIES IN SPACE

LD091059 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 9 (TASS) -- Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh have been working in low earth orbit for 65 days now. Over that period, the crew performed geophysical and technical experiments and was engaged in preparing the scientific instrumentation for the forthcoming experiments. They also carried out an extra series of visual observations and photographed, by hand-operated cameras, plots of farmland under the second stage of the international "Kursk-85" complex experiment.

Under the programme of medical check-up, the cosmonauts measured the height and mass of their bodies and recorded the state of their muscles under the insignificant load on them under zero gravity.

Today's schedule of the space mission envisages astrophysical and geophysical research, checking and maintenance work at the station and physical exercises. The "Mariya" device, delivered to the station by the "Cosmos-1669" satellite, is used to conduct an experiment to study the mechanism of the generation of high energy particles in the earth's radiation belt and in the low earth space.

An experiment is also underway to synthesize components of nucleic acids in conditions of open space. The "Meduza" device with specimens under research was fixed to the exterior of the "Salyut-7" station during the extra-vehicular activities of Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh on August 2, 1985. The flight of the "Salyut-7" - "Soyuz T-13" - "Cosmos-1669" orbital complex proceeds normally. Both cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW COMMANDER OF SOVIET FORCES

LD091045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1006 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, 9 Aug (ADN) -- Today SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, Chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council, received the newly appointed commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Petr Lushev.

During the meeting in the house of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker congratulated Army General Lushev on his appointment to his new post. He wished him much success in his responsible work in the interests of securing peace and for the further consolidation of the all-around cooperation and brotherhood-in-arms between the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the GDR National People's Army [NVA].

Army General Lushev expressed thanks for the cordial reception and assured the SED Central Committee general secretary that the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany will fulfill its internationalist duty to defend peace and socialism at all times in firm alliance with the GDR's working people and their NVA.

There was an exchange of views on the current military-political situation and on the future development of the fraternal relations between the two parties, states, and armies.

It was stressed that in view of the war danger that continues to emanate from imperialism and NATO, it is necessary to vigorously realize the peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states and to secure the defense of the community of socialist states at all times.

Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Colonel General Fritz Streletz, Deputy Minister of National Defense, Chief of the Main Staff of the NVA and Secretary of the GDR National Defense Council, participated in the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of complete agreement.

MILITARY PROSECUTORS DISCUSS LEGAL WORK

PM080954 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Aug 85 Second Edition p 2

[Lieutenant Colonel Justice I. Vashkevich report: "TASS of the Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office Collegium has been held with the participation of the military prosecutors of military districts, groups of forces, fleets, and a number of garrisons. A report on the tasks of the Military Prosecutor's Office stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and other party documents and in the light of the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on the report by the USSR presecutor general was delivered by Colonel General Justice A. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor. He paid particular attention to the need to further strengthen legality and law and order in units and on ships with a view to maintaining the high combat readiness and regulation organization of the personnel's service and daily life and strengthening the policy of economy and thrift.